

Gaza Strip closed following riots

ALON PINKAS

A full closure is being imposed by the IDF on the Gaza Strip this morning, preventing Gazans from traveling into Israel, the IDF spokesman said last night.

The closure was recommended by commanders in the Southern Command following three consecutive days of disturbances near the Erez checkpoint in the northern part of the district. The recommendations were submitted yesterday to Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who decided to impose a closure for an unspecified length of time.

Three soldiers were injured and electricity lines were damaged in the melee at the terminal, the army said.

"The decision was to impose a closure beginning [Monday] morning on the Gaza Strip" while security in the area is rearranged, the army statement said. It added that the move was being coordinated with Palestinian Police.

The disturbances were apparently caused by laborers who were not being allowed to cross into Israel, whose employers had not come to pick them up or who had not been paid their wages for last month.

The closure will prevent the entry into Israel of over 50,000 Palestinian laborers holding employment permits.

Border Police to discipline three officers over foul-up preceding massacre

BILL HUTMAN

THREE Border Police officers are to face disciplinary hearings for their involvement in the security foul-up that preceded the Hebron massacre, police brass decided yesterday.

Among the results of the Shamgar Commission of Inquiry into the February 25 massacre — in which Dr. Baruch Goldstein murdered 29 Moslem worshippers in the Tomb of the Patriarchs — was that several Border Police officers did not show up for duty at the scene that morning.

Two other senior officers, Hebron Border Police chief Dep. Cmdr. Meir Tyre and Judea and Samaria chief Dep. Cmdr. Na'om Shalita, had representations written into their personal files.

The disciplinary actions are based on an internal Border Police probe into its officers' actions on the morning of the massacre. They were approved by Police Minister Moshe Shalev.

The investigation, completed yesterday, was undertaken in response to the Shamgar Commission's findings on the massacre, the Border Police spokesman said.

No action was taken against two officers who overslept, because they were not awakened. A third officer who was awakened but refused to get up is to face a disciplinary hearing. His commander is also to face disciplinary action.

Bulgaria upsets Germany to reach World Cup semifinal

EAST RUTHERFORD (AP) — Two goals in three minutes ended Germany's reign as World Cup holder yesterday and put Bulgaria into the semifinal for the first time with a 2-1 win. Bulgaria, which had not won a World Cup game in five previous visits to the finals, will meet three-time titlist Italy in the semifinal, also at Giants Stadium, on Wednesday.

The other semifinal, at Pasadena on Wednesday, will be between Brazil and the winner of the Romania-Sweden game late last night. It was a sad ending for a German team that had won the trophy in 1954, '74 and '90 and had been runner-up three times. But the Bulgarians celebrated one of the biggest upsets in the cup's history with the winning goal coming from a German-based player, Hamburg's Yordan Lechkov.

Full Story, Page 10.



Soldiers and settlers mingle yesterday in front of three apartments occupied by squatters in Kiryat Arba. (Flash 90)

Christopher, Peres, Majali meeting likely

DAVID MAKOVSKY

IT seems likely that Secretary of State Warren Christopher will preside over a three-way meeting next week with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Jordanian Prime Minister Abdel Salam Majali in the Arava, Foreign Ministry officials say.

"I would say a meeting next week between Christopher, Peres and Majali is indeed likely," a Foreign Ministry official said. "It has not been set where it will happen. One option is on the east side of the Dead Sea."

Christopher is tentatively set to arrive here Sunday night before going on to Damascus, in a bid to revive moribund Israel-Syrian peace talks.

Afterwards, he is scheduled to continue on to Amman.

However, there is a growing sense by observers that Christopher may be taking a pause in failed efforts to get Israel-Syrian talks on track, and focus more on the Israel-Jordan talks.

Plans for Christopher to inaugurate the first official bilateral talks between the two countries in the region or by presiding over trilateral talks with Israel, Jordan and the US would mark a subtle shift in US peace efforts.

Such a shift, should it occur, could signal to Syria that others are moving ahead and it needs to soften its terms in dealing with Israel.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the cabinet yesterday that talks with Jordan would be held on

the Arava border beginning next Monday, approximately 15 kilometers north of Eilat.

Elyakim Rubinstein, chief negotiator with Jordan, headed to Tunis yesterday to lay the groundwork for the meeting with his Jordanian counterparts.

Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin told Israel Radio that a statement over the weekend by Jordan's King Hussein saying he was willing to meet with Rabin was a "positive" development.

Officials say privately that they hope such an open summit will take place over the "next few

Talks resume today in Cairo, Tunis

months." It appears that such a summit will be linked to prior resolution of outstanding issues on the Israel-Jordan bilateral agenda.

Beilin also flew to Tunis yesterday, leading an Israeli negotiating team to attend a steering committee of Middle East multilateral peace talks on regional issues and cooperation.

The steering panel will hear progress reports from the working groups on arms control, regional economic development, water resources, refugees and environment.

Furthermore, Israeli and Palestinian officials will hold an organizational meeting today in Cairo to discuss transfer of five spheres of civilian authority, relating primarily to social welfare, throughout the territories. Maj.-Gen. Danny Rothchild, IDF coordinator for activities in the territories, will lead the Israeli team.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat returned to Tunis yesterday after a short visit to Saudi Arabia for talks with King Fahd, PLO officials said.

Arafat is due to attend a farewell ceremony there today before returning to live in the Gaza Strip. Dr. Asher Susser, an expert on Jordan and head of Tel Aviv University's Dayan Center for Middle East Studies, said yesterday that Jordan is keen on moving ahead with Israel in light of the May Israel-Palestinian agreements, including the economic accord.

Susser said that Jordan believes economic links with Israel is the best way to influence the shape of the nascent Palestinian Authority. At the same time, he sharply doubted that Amman would sign a separate peace treaty with Israel.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry officials note that the foreign minister of Mauritania was on stage last week in Paris when Rabin, Peres and Arafat received the UNESCO peace prize. Mauritania is a member of the Arab League and has always shunned contacts with Israel.

Weizman brokers compromise with settlers

Squatters to evacuate Kiryat Arba buildings today

HERB KEINON and DAVID MAKOVSKY

PRESIDENT Ezer Weizman and four settlement leaders fended off a confrontation between the IDF and a group of Kiryat Arba residents last night, when they agreed to a compromise to end the illegal occupation of 15 apartments in the settlement.

According to the compromise, reached between the president and Kiryat Arba local council head Zvi Katzover, Geula Cohen, Rabbi Eliezer Waldman, and National Religious Party MK Hanan Porat, the squatters will this afternoon leave the apartments they took over Friday, in response to the terrorist murder of Kiryat Arba resident Sarit Prigal.

Later in the afternoon, leaders of the settlement are to meet with Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer about the government-owned apartments standing vacant in the settlement.

"The decision was that the apartments would be vacated by Monday at noon," Cohen said, after leaving the meeting with Weizman. "Katzover and the leaders of the settlement will then meet with the housing minister at 4 p.m., to discuss the future of the neighborhood and a legal solution to the apartments."

Katzover said after the meeting that, "We will have to use all our powers of persuasion to convince [the squatters] that this is the best solution we could reach."

Dozens of Kiryat Arba residents moved into the government-owned apartments on the edge of Kiryat Arba on Friday. The apartments were built under the previous government, but were not hooked up to utilities or offered for sale due to the current government's freeze on the settlements.

Before Shabbat the IDF and Kiryat Arba leaders had agreed the squatters would leave yesterday, but they refused to do so.

Scores of soldiers, including troops specially trained to deal with disturbances by settlers, ringed the three apartment buildings in the newly named Ashmarot Yitzhak. The soldiers kept other Kiryat Arba residents from trying to enter the apartments, in a few instances pushing back people who tried to break through police barricades.

In the late afternoon, Katzover and Cohen met with OC Judea and Samaria Maj.-Gen. Shaul Mofaz, to prevent an evacuation of the squatters. Shortly after that meeting, a local activist shouted from a balcony that an agreement had been reached, whereby they would not be evacuated for another few hours. This was met with cheers from the dozens of Kiryat Arba residents who congregated at the scene. The meeting with Mofaz

was quickly followed by the meeting with Weizman. One of those inside the apartments, Yossi Oshri, said he would "fight to the last drop of blood" over the buildings. "Our struggle is not against the IDF, but against the Arabs who are trying to push us away from here, who are trying to scare us, shoot us, kill us," Oshri said.

Ora Wilder, a Kiryat Arba resident whose husband was inside one of the apartments with some of her children, said she did not think the exercise was futile. "How did the whole settlement movement start?" she asked rhetorically. "By staring down the government. It happened at Sebastia and elsewhere. The same thing will happen here."

She was standing in front of the red-roofed apartments with her mother-in-law from Florida, Pam Wilder. "The whole thing is a charade arranged by [Prime Minister Yitzhak] Rabin," Wilder said. "He waited until more people moved into the apartments before trying to evacuate them, because he wanted Kiryat Arba to look like a bunch of extremists."

In response to the events in Kiryat Arba, Rabin told the Labor Party's central committee yesterday that, "We will conduct an all-out war and (Continued on Page 2)

Ramon cancels monopoly of Histadrut pension funds

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

HISTADRUT Secretary-General Haim Ramon said yesterday he was ending monopoly of the Histadrut pension funds, saying anyone meeting the criteria which the Histadrut leadership would set would be able to offer pension plans to workers.

Ramon, who met the directors of the Histadrut's pension funds yesterday, also canceled the exclusive management arrangement the funds had with Bank Hapoalim. He said that from now on the funds would solicit tenders from the banks, forcing them to compete for the funds' business.

Ramon also asked the fund directors to prepare an efficiency plan that would cut costs by 25 to 50 percent. In response, a Bank Hapoalim spokesman said the funds already try to work with the banks that offer the highest interest.

"For several years now Gmud [a company that invests money for the pension funds] has worked with other banks besides Bank Hapoalim," the spokesman said. "Most of the Histadrut funds shop around and invest with the bank offering them the best deal."

Ramon told the fund directors that

contrary to the Fogel Committee's report concerning the pension funds, he believes a national pension law that would insure that all workers have pensions and would protect the rights of all pension fund members, is imperative. Ramon said he is to meet Finance Minister Avraham Shohat within a few days to discuss the Fogel Committee's recommendations. Ramon also told the directors that all political activity in the pension funds' offices is now strictly forbidden.

The Knesset's labor and social affairs committee is to debate the Fogel Committee's report today. MK Limor Livnat (Likud) recently proposed a draft bill forbidding the infringement of the rights of pension fund members by the funds themselves. Livnat's proposal refers to the Histadrut's intention and the Fogel Committee's recommendation to raise women's retirement age from 60 to 65.

The Na'amat Women's Organization also opposes this change, which would make things more difficult for many women. Na'amat advocates leaving the choice up to the woman. Galia Lipitz Beck contributed to this report

It's 'checkmate' for Israeli teen who wouldn't write on Shabbat

HAIM SHAPIRO

A YOUNG Israeli participant in a chess competition in Austria was disqualified this weekend because he refused to record his moves on Shabbat.

According to Yisrael Gelfer, president of the Israel Chess Federation, Ronen Har-Tzvi, 17, was taking part in a municipal chess tournament in Oberwart, Austria, when officials disqualified him because he refused to write down his moves on Shabbat. Gelfer said that to his knowledge, this is the first time such an incident had occurred.

Gelfer said that there have been chess players who refused to write, or to play at all, on Shabbat. He said that US champion Sammy Reshevsky would not play on Shabbat and that at one time Bobby Fischer, who subse-

quently became very antagonistic to Judaism, also refused to play on Shabbat.

Gelfer said, however, that in both these cases the players informed tournament organizers of this in advance, so accommodations could be made. There is nothing relating to this issue in the constitution of the International Chess Federation, Gelfer said.

"I don't see it as a scandal," he added, regarding Har-Tzvi's disqualification. "He should have made his arrangements in advance."

In Israel, Gelfer said, religious players who do not want to record their moves on Shabbat need not do so, but 10 minutes are deducted from the total amount of time allocated to them for their moves.

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Tickets at the door from 7:30 p.m.

Synagogue prayer row leads to stabbing

RAINE MARCUS

A ROW over who would lead prayers in the synagogue led to the stabbing of a 30-year-old Petah Tikva man yesterday.

The argument started in a Petah Tikva synagogue Saturday between Avraham Pinhas and a 64-year-old man, his son, and daughter. Police said the argument was over who would lead the Shabbat prayers.

Yesterday, said police, the row erupted again; this time at the apartment block where Pinhas and the suspect's family are neighbors.

The argument became violent and blows were exchanged between the family and Pinhas, until the 64-year-old man took a kitchen knife and stabbed Pinhas several times in his stomach and chest. He was taken to Petah Tikva's Beilinson Hospital suffering from moderate wounds.

The three also attacked Pinhas's 60-year-old mother, who was treated for light injuries and sent home.

Petah Tikva police arrested the three suspects and held them for questioning. The father is expected to appear for a remand hearing today.

In deep sorrow we announce the sudden passing of our beloved

Mr. MORRIS HORN ז"ל

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For funeral details please call 02-287756

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July 6, 1994

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Rabin attacks radical right and Likud

MICHAEL YUDELMAN
and news agencies

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday blasted the radical right wing for violating the law, rioting, and calling an IDF commander a traitor and a murderer. Rabin also called Likud leaders liars for linking the PLO to recent terrorist attacks.

Speaking to Labor's central committee at Beit Berl, Rabin said the terrorists who abducted and murdered soldier Arye Frankenthal last week had intended to use him to bargain for the release of Hamas prisoners. "We are doing everything we can to bring terrorists to trial, but it is difficult because some cases are not brought to court for years," Rabin said.

Rabin lashed out against the Likud, "whose speakers associate the PLO with the terrorist attacks. This is an out and out lie. Terrorism today is almost entirely perpetrated by Hamas and the Islamic Jihad... Hamas and the Jihad are the enemies of peace and are trying to create a horrible cycle of terrorism and to incite reactions."

"We saw what happened following the terrible murder of the young woman [Sarit Prigal] in Kiryat Arba [Thursday night], and what happened when the soldier was kidnapped. And we must fight on the one hand against terrorism, and on the other deal with the rioters and law breakers who call a commanding general a traitor and murderer." He was referring to slurs against OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Ilan Biran.

Rabin said the IDF, the police, Border Police, and security forces find themselves "fighting at the same time against radical Islamic terrorism and enforcing the law against law-violating Jews... We will conduct an

all-out war and impose the law on settlers who violate it."

Responding to the prime minister's remarks, Likud Knesset faction leader Moshe Katsav said last night that "ever since the Oslo Accords, all factions of the PLO have carried out acts of terrorism and murder." Katsav said the agreement with the PLO obligates it to prevent such acts, but "not only is the PLO not doing so, but it is even turning the autonomous zone cities into cities of refuge for murderers."

In a related matter, ministers at yesterday's cabinet session urged the PLO to disarm Islamic militants and to help put a stop to attacks on Israeli soldiers and civilians.

"The PLO, for example, has not started dismantling and disarming people from the Jihad and Hamas. The beginnings are very modest on this issue," said Economics Minister Shimon Shetret. "We expect them to do something about it... and to send a very clear message of condemnation of such acts that we haven't heard yet."

"I hope the peace process is viable and strong enough to be able to survive terrorist activities, but it will be a great challenge to maintain the level of support in the peace process from the Israeli public if terror activities continue," Shetret said.

Education Minister Amnon Rubinstein said that in addition to disarming the militants, the PLO should exchange information on the extremist groups opposed to the peace talks.

The Palestinian Police has said it would move to disarm the civilian population, but slowly in order not to make it seem like a crackdown.



Dr. Ahmed Tibi, senior adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, visits with Jabarine Rauda of Umm el-Fahm and her baby at the Children's Medical Center for Israel in Petah Tikva yesterday. Tibi, a gynecologist, is looking into improving cooperation between the CMCI and hospitals in the territories. (Israel)

Kiryat Arba replays Yamit as squatters wait for IDF

HERB KEINON

KIRYAT Arba met Yamit yesterday, as dozens of settlers squatted in 15 apartments waiting for an eviction order to be carried out by scores of IDF soldiers below.

Only the faces seemed to have changed.

Again, yeshiva students were instructed by their rabbis to study Torah in the apartments until the IDF would come to take them away. Again, fresh-faced youth, most in their teens and twenties, crammed onto balconies to wave to people who came to give them support. Again, female soldiers were among the IDF forces at the scene to pull out the women among the squatters. And again, settlers threatened that the IDF would have to drag them dead from the buildings.

Even Naomi Shemer's song "For All These," the unofficial theme of the fight against the withdrawal from Yamit, was whistled by some of the Kiryat Arba onlookers who came to

the site to give moral support.

Yesterday was a waiting game at Ashmoroit Yitzhak, the newly named neighborhood in Kiryat Arba. The first word of the name is an acronym for seven Israelis killed in or around Hebron/Kiryat Arba over the last year.

Scores of IDF and Border Police ringed the three pinkish buildings that held dozens of squatters. The soldiers themselves were in turn ringed by Kiryat Arba residents there to watch the developments, and help their friends and family if need be.

"My children are in there with my husband," said one woman, who declined to be identified. "I'm here to make sure they are all right." At one point she spotted her son, no more than 13, on one of the balconies and called out, "Make sure to drink lots of water."

The people on the inside signaled

those on the outside to try to make it through the IDF barriers and join them. Every once in a while someone would make a rush at the fence, only to be torn down off the fence by soldiers.

The crowd cheered as one youth rushed the fence and challenged the soldiers. They cheered even louder when he was able to get one leg over the fence, but they let out a cry of lament when he was pulled down and came tumbling to the ground a couple meters below.

Kiryat Arba was electrified by the drama taking place on their doorstep. Some people stopped to look on their way back from work, while others brought their children for an afternoon walk to the site. The settlement was full of soldiers - and those not ringing the apartments seemed to be in the settlement's center buying coke and pizza.

But the atmosphere was not one of a carnival. It was tense, and the tension could even be felt on the bus ride into the settlement.

As the bus approached the Har Zion Junction, it was stopped at an IDF roadblock because a grenade was thrown at an IDF patrol. After 10 minutes of waiting, one Kiryat Arba resident told the rest of the passengers that it wasn't the grenade that was holding them up, but a decision by the IDF to keep people from making their way to Ashmoroit Yitzhak.

Some 30 people got off the bus and started walking the five kilometers to Kiryat Arba. Soldiers at the roadblock denied there was any "plot," and entreated the marchers - for their own safety - to remain on the bus. Their words fell on deaf ears.

"You don't have to close the whole junction because a grenade was thrown; this happens all the time," one of the marchers said. "Everything now is political."

Anti-government organizer to be questioned for threatening capital police chief

BILL HUTMAN

AN organizer of the anti-government demonstrations that have swept the capital in recent weeks has been summoned to Jerusalem police headquarters this morning for questioning, on suspicion he threatened the capital's police commander.

Ya'akov Novick, chairman of the Joint Headquarters (Mach Hahishuv), verbally attacked Jerusalem Police Commander Arye Amit at a demonstration Saturday night, telling him, "Just wait, we are going to take care of you."

Police sources said the statement was meant as a threat. The sources said demonstrators Saturday night were heard talking about wanting to stab the police chief, and otherwise physically harming him.

But Novick, in an interview with Israel Radio yesterday, insisted he meant he would "take care of" Amit by complaining to the Justice Ministry's police investigations department about police brutality.

Moshe Ben-Zimra, another leader of the Joint Headquarters, which coordinates between settler groups and right-wing parties in organizing anti-government demonstrations, said mounted police and anti-riot squads used excessive force in dispersing Saturday night's demonstration, near the prime minister's residence.

"I don't believe that any of the demonstrators said they were plan-

ning to stab the police commander," Ben-Zimra said. "If anyone said such a thing, then we strongly condemn it," he added.

There have been numerous complaints by right-wing protesters of police brutality at recent demonstrations. Police have categorically denied the allegations.

Yesterday, Police Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz, speaking to reporters in Jerusalem, called on protest organizers to restrain the extremists within their ranks. The police, however, had no intention of curtailing anti-government demonstrations, he said.

He added that he looked "very gravely" upon the threats against Amit.

Court petitioned over closure of Kiryat Arba

Jerusalem Post Staff

The National Federation of Journalists and four reporters who cover the "settlers' petition to the High Court of Justice" yesterday, over the army's decision to declare the Kiryat Arba neighborhood in which settlers had broken into empty apartments a closed military zone.

The petitioners claimed that the decision by OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Ilan Biran and Judea and Samaria Commander Maj.-Gen. Shaul Mofaz to close off the area to reporters because of a civil disturbance, and not for security reasons, constituted a grave violation of free speech and the public's right to know.

They added that it contravened a promise by the OC Central Command in December to permit reporters to cover all events in the territories, provided there was no clear security risk.

Eiran concurred on the need to accelerate efforts to assist Palestinians, saying, "We obviously support this part of the declaration, since the success of the economic efforts will influence greatly the political process."

The G7 repeated its determination to enforce full implementation of all the UN Security Council resolutions on Iraq and Libya until they were complied with. We "recall that such implementation would entail the re-assessment of sanctions," the statement said.

For the first time, the G7 linked Iran with terrorism in an open summit statement, and called for Tehran to end activities which harmed efforts for peace and stability in the world. Israeli officials cautiously refused to react to the condemnation of Iran, amid concern that it not be viewed as taking the lead on this issue and happy that others are doing so instead. G7 roundup, Page 4

Yi'ud and Labor expected to reach agreement today

DAN IZENBERG

YI'UD and Labor are due to resume coalition negotiations today, and spokesmen for both sides were optimistic that the agreement would be wrapped up by tonight.

Yi'ud has convened a meeting of the secretariat for 5 p.m., two hours after the faction meets Labor negotiators, including Tourism Minister Uzi Baram, faction chairman Eli Dayan and party secretary-general Nissim Zivli. The Yi'ud secretariat must approve the final draft of the agreement.

Yesterday, Yi'ud MKs Gonen Segov and Alex Goldfarb flew over the Golan Heights and met with settlement leaders including Katerina May or Sammy Bar-Lev and Golan lobbyist Yehuda Harel, a leader of the Third Way movement.

Both MKs are known to be leaning towards joining the coalition. Last week, MK Esther Salmovitz, who opposes joining the government, toured the area by herself.

During the stormy meeting, Bar-Lev accused Segov and Goldfarb of selling out their principles in return for government seats. Segov charged that Golan Heights leaders had urged Yi'ud to join the government and

promised that Golan Heights residents would throw their support behind the party if Yi'ud appointed Harel to the cabinet.

According to Segov, the three Yi'ud MKs rejected the proposal.

Goldfarb said the settlement leaders yesterday promised to support Yi'ud's joining the government if it persuaded the Labor negotiators to agree to two conditions: not to yield any settlements and not to acknowledge Syrian sovereignty over the Golan.

Goldfarb said he would raise the sovereignty demand at today's meeting with Labor, adding that the government has already promised not to yield settlements.

The two sides will also discuss Yi'ud's demand to put up the completed but vacant 3,900 apartments in the settlements in the administered territories, including the apartments in Ashmoroit Yitzhak occupied on Friday by Kiryat Arba residents.

Goldfarb said Labor had promised only to "consider" allowing the empty apartments in the territories to be occupied; Yi'ud is demanding that the government "take action" to have them occupied.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rabin to address Labor over election law

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin will address the Labor faction in a special meeting tomorrow to discuss the direct election of prime minister's law.

The meeting comes a day before the plenum is due to discuss two private members bills submitted by Naomi Chazan (Meretz) and Yigal Bibi (NRP), calling for postponement of the implementation of the law until the year 2000. There is strong support in the faction for the proposals.

Rabin and Justice Minister David Liba'i insist that the faction stick to a Labor Party Convention decision to support the law - due to go into effect in the next election in 1996 - and back two government amendments meant to strengthen it even further.

Namir returns home

LABOR and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir returned last night from Switzerland, where she underwent successful brain surgery last month.

Namir disembarked without assistance from the El Al plane, saying only, "I hope to convalesce quickly and to return to work."

The minister was welcomed by Health Minister Ephraim Sneh and Israel Aircraft Industries workers representative Haim Katz, a close friend.

WEIZMAN

(Continued from Page One)

impose the law on settlers who violate it."

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres echoed Rabin's statement in a television interview last night, issuing a sharp attack on extremist settlers who break the law.

"These people are a danger to democracy," Peres told the New Channel 2. "They are a danger to the most basic norms of a free society."

Peres blasted as "arrogance" the assumption by settlers that they care more about victims of Palestinian terrorism than the government. "The pain belongs to us all," he said.

When asked about settlers who tried to attack Maj.-Gen. Biran over the weekend, Peres declared: "This is outrageous, unacceptable. This is hutzpa... The settlers are not above the law."

The cabinet was divided yesterday on whether to force a showdown with the squatters in Kiryat Arba, but the prime minister decided not to call for a vote on eviction, enabling room for further negotiation with them.

There was unanimity, however, in the cabinet's view that the squatters' action was illegal and could not be ignored, participants in the meeting said.

"While there are different types of settlers, the extremists in Kiryat Arba are not exactly marginal," participants quoted Rabin as saying.

The lack of a cabinet decision yesterday, participants said, should not be interpreted as indifference. The IDF is empowered to evictate settlers engaged in unlawful squatting without cabinet authorization, they noted.

Justice Minister David Liba'i warned that should the settlers not vacate the apartments, they may not only trigger their eviction but also an indictment.

"We will not agree to any violation of the law, and I appeal to those who have invaded those buildings to vacate the buildings, and as soon as possible, before the police and the army have to take care of the situation," Liba'i told reporters after the cabinet meeting.

Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban said the action by the Kiryat Arba squatters marks the government's first time since the Shamgar Commission, which investigated the Machpela Cave massacre in Hebron, complained of lax law enforcement against settlers who violate the law.

The Jerusalem Great Synagogue deeply mourns the untimely death of

MORRIS HORN ז"ל

in New York

For information about the funeral please phone
Zalli Jaffe, Tel. 02-663201 or 02-638299.

AMCHA, the National Israeli Center for Psychosocial Support of the Holocaust and the Second Generation...
National Office and entire staff

offer heartfelt condolences to
Mr. Manfred Klafter

Founding President, AMCHA, and
Prof. Zvi Eyal

Member of the AMCHA Board of Directors
on the death of their mother

ESTHER KROCHMAL-MOK ז"ל

Shiva through Friday afternoon, July 15, at
the Klafter residence: Diskin St. 13, Villa 109, Jerusalem.

The Klafter and Eyal Families
announce with deep sorrow the loss of their beloved
mother and grandmother

ESTHER KROCHMAL-MOK
(Klafter)

Her sons: **Manfred Klafter**
Prof. Zvi Eyal
and their families

The funeral was held on Sunday, July 10 (2 Av).
Shiva at the Klafter residence, Diskin 13, Villa 109, Jerusalem.



AMIT Women extends sincerest condolences to
Dvora Masovetsky and her entire family
on the passing of her beloved sister

MOLLIE BLOCK ז"ל

Mrs. Norma Holzer National President
Dr. Ami Zevi Director General
Mrs. Shoshannah Rick Chmn. Israel Executive

The unveiling of the tombstone in loving memory of
JACOB (Siki) LOTZOF ז"ל

will take place at the Netanya Cemetery on
Thursday, July 14, 1994, at 5 p.m.

The Family

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of

ELLA REINEMANN

The funeral will take place tomorrow, Tuesday, July 12, 1994
(4 Av 5754) at 11:30 a.m. at Holon Cemetery.
We shall meet at the main gate.

Shiva at the home of the deceased,
93 Rehov Zahal, Kiron.

Mourners:

Daughter and son-in-law: **Daniella and Rafi Nachum and family**
Son and daughter-in-law: **Kurt and Eva Rodan and family**
Son and daughter-in-law: **Pinhas and Nehama Rodan and family**

Palm serves as canal to speedy recovery for heart patients

JUDY SIEGEL

LOCAL cardiologists have successfully performed catheterization of coronary arteries via the base of the palm, instead of the conventional entrance through the groin.

The new technique, reportedly used until now only in Holland and France, allows patients to be up and about a few hours after the procedure and significantly reduces complications and discomfort.

Ten catheterizations using the new method have been performed so far at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem. Cardiology chief Prof. Mervyn Gottsman and senior cardiologist Dr. Haim Lotan said yesterday that the technique constitutes a breakthrough in treatment of the many patients who need catheterization.

In the conventional procedure, a small incision is made in the groin, and a thin catheter (tube) is threaded into the femoral artery and on to the heart. A tiny video camera is pushed through to diagnose cardiovascular disease, including narrowing of the coronary arteries. Often, an angioplasty is performed, in which a deflated balloon is threaded through and then opened up to compress fatty plaques to the sides of the vessels and improve blood flow. The catheter can also be used to deposit a supportive metallic cylinder — a stent — that holds the vessel open.

The new technique, via the base of the palm, allows patients to be sent home within 24 hours, instead of being hospitalized for several days. It also reduces the need for anti-clotting drugs. The Hadassah doctors, who studied the technique in France, developed a push-button insertion device that prevents swelling and hemorrhaging.

Yitzhak Horesh, one of the 10 patients, said that compared to the conventional technique, the wrist technique is "like day and night. When I was hospitalized for four days and the pain was unbearable. This time, I got out of bed quickly without complications and felt fine."

Lotan said yesterday that improvements in the development of catheters made the new technique possible. "We are now using catheters meant for the femoral artery, but we expect that as companies develop catheters designed specifically for the artery in the wrist, the technique will become even better and replace at least 50 percent of the groin catheterizations."

Soldier suspected of killing sister for 'family honor'

HUSAM Salah Bassam, 23, a Druze soldier who is suspected of killing his sister for "violating the family honor," was remanded for six days yesterday by the Acre Magistrates Court.

The murder occurred Friday night in the family's home in Rama, on the Safed-Acre road not far from Karmiel. Police said Bassam had come home on weekend leave, and after an argument with his sister, Ichlas Bassam, 38, shot her to death with his rifle.

Police said that Ichlas Bassam, who has been living in the US for several years, had come home for a visit. They added that Bassam had a history of arguments with her about her so-called "modern" life-style.

On Friday, such an argument apparently broke out again, with Husam urging her to return to the "way of life of the Druze," which their sisters were following, and to stop bringing "shame and dishonor" upon the family.

When she fought back, saying no one would tell her how to live her life, Husam allegedly shot her. Police said Husam gave himself up to police and re-enacted the crime. (Itim)



Prof. Mervyn Gottsman (left) and Dr. Haim Lotan, senior cardiologists at Jerusalem's Hadassah-University Hospital, Ein Kerem, examine heart patient Yitzhak Horesh, who underwent a catheterization performed through the base of the palm.

Son of widow and her late husband's brother labeled 'mamzer' by rabbinical court

HAIM SHAPIRO

IN a case which a rabbinical expert said occurs only once every few years, a rabbinical court has forbidden a young man to marry because he is a *mamzer* (bastard) and has also named his siblings and their children as *mamzerim*.

According to Itim, the sister and brother are the children of a widow of about 45, who immigrated from Syria by way of a European country. In Israel, the report said, she met her late husband's brother and began living with him as his common-law wife. The couple eventually had four children.

The Torah forbids relations be-

tween a woman and her husband's brother, even though this proscription appears to contradict the need for the widow to release his late brother's widow from the obligation to marry him, if the husband died childless. According to some rabbinical authorities, any issue of such a marriage is a *mamzer*.

Although a daughter was married some years ago by the rabbinate in Netanya, when the son registered for marriage in the Tel Aviv area, the Religious Affairs Ministry discovered he was on what is often described as the Ministry's "black

list," of those who are forbidden to marry.

Rabbi Yosef Rafal, who heads the ministry's marriage registration department, said that he had heard of the case, but he objected to the use of the term "black list."

"It is a list of those whose personal status must be clarified," Rafal said.

He said that such cases were normally referred to the rabbinical courts, which would have to decide if the person in question was indeed a *mamzer* (the issue of a halachically forbidden union, who is only permitted to marry another *mamzer* for 10

generations). He said that the cases in which the rabbinical courts decided that a person was indeed forbidden to marry for this reason were extremely rare, occurring only once every few years.

Rabbi Eli Ben-Dahan, director of the rabbinical courts, said he did not know of the incident. He said it was generally a matter for the ministry to deal with, rather than the rabbinical courts, even though a rabbinical court might be called upon to decide in the matter.

Ben-Dahan also said that cases in which a person was identified as a *mamzer* were rare, but that there could be a few such cases every year.

Not one of MD's patients tests positive for AIDS; over 100 checked

JUDY SIEGEL

OVER 100 former patients of Dr. Gabi Ben-Meir, an orthopedic surgeon at Kaplan Hospital who died on Friday, presumably of AIDS, have undergone HIV tests during the past month, and none was found to have contracted the disease.

Prof. Zvi Bentwich, an AIDS expert at the Rehovot hospital said he was confident that none of the doctor's hundreds of patients had been infected with HIV.

Ben-Meir, a 42-year-old single man who was reportedly bisexual and had fathered a daughter, died of complications from the type of acute pneumonia characteristic of many AIDS patients. Only three months ago, he underwent an HIV test and the results were negative. But even though he suddenly came down with this type of pneumonia six weeks ago, he declined to undergo another HIV test. His friends said he preferred to die without knowing for sure that he had AIDS.

Doctors put him in isolation and treated him as if he had AIDS; a few days ago, he slipped into unconsciousness. Neither the Health Ministry nor Kaplan Hospital was willing to comment on the case.

Ben-Meir, a resident of a moshav near Rehovot, is the first doctor thought to have succumbed to AIDS. Another surgeon, Dr. Hassan Matani of Hillel Yaffe Hospital, was found to be an HIV carrier last March. He allowed his name to be published after rumors about his condition appeared in the media. Mitani's 1,334 former patients were invited in for a blood test; of the 936 people who turned up, not a single former patient had been infected with HIV. The physician, who is so far healthy and functioning normally, is working in an advisory capacity and no longer performing surgery.

Both the Israel Medical Association and the Health Ministry's AIDS steering committee has rejected proposals for legislation that would require all medical personnel who are in direct contact with patients to undergo periodic blood tests for HIV.

Bentwich, a member of the steering committee said the idea was raised in various countries, including the US, but was rejected by all. "It would cause more damage than benefit," he said. "The chances of a patient contracting HIV from his doctor or nurse are virtually nil."

Missing armadillo shows up hungry

LIAT COLLINS

THE big wide world isn't all it's cracked up to be, it seems.

The nameless armadillo who dug her way to freedom last week from the Jerusalem Reptile Park's temporary exhibit in Mevo Betar has returned safe and sound of her own accord.

"We found her around feeding time looking a little hungry but otherwise fine," said volunteer Boaz Mizrahi, 15. Mizrahi launched the hunt for the runaway the week before, calling in a description to the Army Radio station: "She has ears like a rabbit, legs like a hen, a long nose, a hard

tail and a body like a wood house that curls up in a ball when she's worried. This specific armadillo has a scar on her back."

Yesterday Mizrahi phoned *The Jerusalem Post*, which also carried the story, to call off the search. "She doesn't seem to have lost weight or suffered ill-effects but she had a good appetite," he said. The animal was given an extra helping of dog food and two raisins. She ate and went to sleep.

"She's fast asleep in her cage back at the reptile park in the Terra Sancta building," Mizrahi said.

Court: Jaywalker caused her own death

REASONABLE driver cannot predict and foresee that a pedestrian, standing on the sidewalk, will suddenly decide to traverse the crosswalk when the pedestrian crossing signal is red, the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court ruled.

"A reasonable driver," ruled Judge Miriam Sokolov, "would conclude that the pedestrian is waiting for the light to change to green."

By her decision Sokolov acquitted driver Asher Ariel, 53, of Moshav Gan Haim, who had been accused of manslaughter in the death of pedestrian Liba Leibovitz, 80, on March 29, 1989 in Herzliya.

The prosecution had claimed that Ariel had not noticed Leibovitz in time to allow her to traverse the crosswalk safely, but had run her down on the crosswalk without slowing.

Judge Sokolov found that the prosecution had not proven negligence, ruling that Leibovitz had tried to cross against the red light. The amount of caution required of a driver approaching a crosswalk whose pedestrian signal is red is different from that of a driver approaching a crosswalk without a signal, Sokolov said.

While a driver's responsibility at a crosswalk without a signal is nearly absolute, ruled the judge, under the circumstances of the accident, the driver did not have to expect that the pedestrian would suddenly step in front of his vehicle. (Itim)

Lands Administration gets new head

THE cabinet yesterday approved the appointment of Uzi Wechsler as director of the Israel Lands Administration. Wechsler replaces Mickey Vardi, who has asked to retire as of July 18 after 10 years of work in the ILA.

Born in Jerusalem, where he

served as city treasurer from 1978-89, Wechsler, 56, is married and the father of four. He holds a BA in economics and an MA in Jewish history from the Hebrew University. He is also a graduate of Harvard University's training program for senior managers.

Zambian President Chiluba arrives

The President of Zambia, Frederick J.T. Chiluba, arrived yesterday for a four-day visit.

Also yesterday, former Chilean president Patricio Aylwin Azocar arrived for a visit.

The leaders will meet with President Ezer Weizman, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Knesset Speaker Shevah Weiss, and other public figures. They will also tour the country.



Tel Aviv Mayor Ronni Milo helps out a member of the city's Environmental Task Force, a group of teenagers the municipality has engaged to keep the city clean over the summer. Some 300 teens are to be hired under the program, at a salary 20 percent higher than the minimum wage. (Yisrael Haderi)

Ashdod dune saved - for now

LIAT COLLINS

THE Ashdod sand dune won a temporary reprieve yesterday when the expedited building permits committee rejected discussions on plans for the town's Tel-Zayin neighborhood, southwest of the dune. The dune, the last of its kind here, is recognized by international bodies as a unique habitat for flora and fauna.

SPNI officials had accused the Housing Ministry, which wants to construct more residential units in the area, of "using the back door" when it submitted plans via the expedited building procedure, which shortens the period in which people can object to the plans and significantly eases

most environmental demands related to construction.

"Building in that area will block the winds which supply the dune with fresh sand," said SPNI spokeswoman Ori Nevo. "The plan will cause a gradual drying up of the dune."

Housing Ministry officials, however, called the objections a publicity stunt, and repeated claims that the ministry does not intend to build on the dune itself. A spokesman last week warned of future lack of housing in the city, and said that without the expedited process, the hearing on ownership issues alone could take several years.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New chief for Absorption Ministry

The cabinet yesterday approved the appointment of Efraim Cohen as director-general of the Ministry of Immigration Absorption. Cohen, who joined the ministry in 1968 and has been acting director-general since last October, served formerly as deputy director-general and was responsible for planning the infrastructure that enabled the absorption of the large wave of immigration from the former Soviet Union. He was also one of the planners of the Ethiopian aliyah in Operation Moses in 1989 and Operation Solomon in 1991.

Anniversary conference of Misgav Ladach

Representatives from 17 countries, including Russia, are here to attend the 10th anniversary conference of Jerusalem's 140-year-old Misgav Ladach Hospital, the first Jewish hospital established in Eretz Yisrael. The conference opened last night at the Jerusalem Sheraton Plaza, and will continue for three more days to discuss the hospital's plans for the future.

Farmers protest fruit import plans

Police broke up a demonstration by hundreds of angry farmers yesterday, who blocked the Rosh Pina-Kiryat Shmona road to protest against the Treasury's plans to import fruit.

"The situation is not so bad that they have to import fruit," Yesod Hama'ale council chairman Yossi Mizrahi told a protest meeting at the local community center. "Importing fruit will bring about the destruction of [local] agriculture for years to come and there will be no recovery."

Fruit Marketing Board director Shalom Bleier told the gathering that "There are divisions that have suffered harm, and there is a certain shortage of fruit, but that is no reason to destroy the entire industry by importing fruit." (Itim)

Weizman pays condolence call to Zayyads

President Ezer Weizman paid a condolence call yesterday to the family of the late MK and Nazareth mayor, Tewfik Zayyad, who was killed in a road accident last Tuesday.

"A person returns his soul to the creator, but leaves after him a way of life, thoughts and deeds," he told Zayyad's widow, Naila, and other family members.

Weizman recalled touring the city with Zayyad two-and-a-half months ago, and being impressed by obvious warmth and respect residents had for their mayor. He also recalled Zayyad from "our activities in the Knesset," adding that in the end, all the MKs were working towards the same goal — a better, more just state. (Itim)

Workers at closing gas-mask plant protest

Workers at Mizpe Ramon's S.T. Technologies plant, which manufactures gas masks and filters, shut the factory down yesterday and locked the gates to prevent workers' entry, in protest over dismissal notices they received and management's intention to close the operation.

The plant, which is jointly owned by TAAS-Israel Industries and a German firm, employs 70 people, most of them new immigrants. Late last month, the workers received notice of the intent to close the plant, with management saying it could not find any new markets for the product. But members of the works committee and the Mizpe Ramon labor council said management hadn't worked hard enough to market the products, preferring instead to close the facility. (Itim)

Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the 10 of spades, Jack of hearts, 10 of diamonds and Ace of clubs.

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Richenda Carey's visit is with the kind support of the British Council

An evening with
Richenda Carey
"Lady Pembroke" in the Royal National Theatre's Production of
"The Madness of George III"

3 performances in Israel

Monday, 11 July at 20:30
The Jerusalem Khan Theatre
Box office 02-718281

Wednesday, 13 July at 20:30
Beit Gabriel Lake Kinneret
Box office 06-751175

Thursday, 14 July at 20:30
Beit Yochanan Netanya
Box office 09-612453
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She's one self-defined woman

HELEN KAYE

THE first role actress Richenda Carey remembers playing was that of, as she puts it, "a very fat four-year-old Virgin Mary with a dish towel on my head being pushed by my toddler brother on our toy donkey, which nearly broke both of them."

History doesn't record what happened to the donkey. Younger brother Peter is today an architect in Bristol. But with such a start, how could she do anything else but go on stage?

The 46-year-old Carey is a self-defined character actress whom local audiences last saw as Lady Pembroke, when the National Theatre production of *The Madness of George III* played here last February.

Now Carey is making a return visit as a guest of Jerusalem's Khan Theater, presenting an evening of dramatic readings of works by contemporary British authors, not all of them playwrights.

"I went to people I know and asked them whether they had any unpublished material, or material that had never been performed because it had an odd length that wouldn't fit into any format," she says.

The pieces are varied and include Shamus MacDonald's *Magpie*, a 17-minute monologue about a 94-year-old Jewish woman in London's East End; *Hell*, a five-minute, tongue-in-cheek look at that particular part of the nether-

world by Roger Davenport; a one-minute poem on his wife's death by Gawn Grainger; and *George III* (in a section that was cut from the play) going on for one minute about doctors and medicine.

"That's why I'm reading and not acting; I don't fancy trying to rival Nigel Hawthorne [who played George III]," she says jokingly, over the phone from her London home.

"Besides, I don't want the evening to turn into one of those awful 'see what a great memory I have' marathons, and this way stresses the quality of the material."

CAREY is coming back here "because I very much wanted to see [the Israeli/Palestinian] *Romeo and Juliet*, and because I loved [the country]."

"There's a sense of history and yet there's a vibrant and exciting contemporary feel in Israel. It's not stuck into being historical and that's especially true of Jerusalem, where the major religions of the world coexist."

"Since baby school you open the Bible and read about Jerusalem, and suddenly you're seeing that great, thick wall and saying 'this is where these things happened.'"

Another memory from her trip is of the cast of *George III* plun-

ging eagerly into the Dead Sea after coming down from Masada, with her standing wistfully on the shore because she'd forgotten her swimsuit. But, cast solidarity prevailed here, too, and Carey, wearing her own T-shirt and Julian Wadham's (Mr. Pitt) baggy trunks, had her swim after all.

The *George III* cast, she says, was very close "because we'd spent two months creating the play. We were all part of the process and we'd all worked with each other before. That's why I never got tired of the role in all the two-and-a-half years we did it, because we were proud of and excited by the show, and it never lost its excitement."

The excitement of acting started for Carey when, newly graduated from drama school, she became assistant stage manager at the Derby Repertory for 10 months in 1971.

The position was a traditional rite of passage for young apprentice actors, and Carey did tiny roles between her more important duties of making tea, sweeping the stage and picking up after the actors.

Her real apprenticeship started when she went to the Bristol Old Vic in 1972. She stayed for five years, moving among its three stages in dozens of roles, the most memorable for her being Lady

Froth, a character much like her name, in Wycherley's *Double Dealer*.

"We did experimental plays in the studio, classics and West End plays on the big stage and classics in the Little Theater," she recalls. "The Old Vic was my nursery, helped me [become an actress] beyond anything else I could have done. We had a chance to get things wrong and that's so necessary. Young actors don't get that now because although regional and repertory theaters still exist, even they go for big names today."

Carey has divided her time between theater and TV, but has been doing mostly TV for the last 10 years. She started her small-screen career some 22 years ago, playing the part of a hospital matron in an episode of *Upstairs Downstairs*.

More recently she's done a film in Romania, a TV pilot in Nottingham, played an extraterrestrial for a children's film, and for another TV movie has been playing "a farmer with a Cornish accent who drives a battered Land-Rover, has no makeup, is horrible and wears boots." She does "at least one play a year, because otherwise you can get very scared [of appearing before a live audience]."

Carey will be giving three performances here, starting with the Khan tonight at 8:30. She'll also appear in Tzema and Netanya.



Richenda Carey, who local audiences last saw in the British *'The Madness of George III,'* is back for some new action.

Acting Studio's success proves money isn't everything

HELEN KAYE

THE Yoram Loewenstein Acting Studio is two modest rooms in a rundown Tel Aviv industrial-zone building, and so broke that Loewenstein uses his home as an office.

Still, this summer the six-year-old school is graduating its third class, its students performed in *The Bald Soprano* at the Israel Festival and, in a first, Tel Aviv's ZOA House is co-producing the studio's production of Danny Horowitz's *The Chinese Knife Grinder*, currently playing in Greenwald Hall.

So why is this studio different from other acting schools?

Partly "it's a question of emphasis," says the 44-year-old Loewenstein, "in that we train the actor to serve the play and not the opposite: We're not into building stars. Also, because it's a young studio we tend to be more open to different theatrical languages. The fact that we're not subsidized puts us on a par with fringe theater and it's the studio's willingness to explore and take risks I'm thinking of."

These qualities drew saxophonist/actor Arik Livnat to the program. Livnat, 26, graduated last summer and is hosting *Hadash Be'inechem* ("New for You"), a kids' TV show, and playing in *Games in the Back Yard* at the Haifa Theater.

"Yoram is always open to ideas," he says. "When we did *A Midsummer Night's Dream* last

year, I played Oberon and I wrote the music and played the saxophone. My playing was the 'magic flower' that enchants everybody."

Loewenstein's willingness to listen is one of the studio's strengths, according to *Knife Grinder* director Orna Ben-Horin. One of his former students, she went on to study directing at Seminar Hakibbutzim and is currently one of the studio's 12 part-time teachers.

"Yoram is a self-made man," she says, "and so he allows and encourages this risk-taking. Its chief strength is that the studio is like a big family. Everybody pitches in to do everything and people work with incentive and drive."

They need to. The 50-60 students "it's all the space can handle" study, store props and costumes, rehearse and perform in those two rooms. The one that's used as the theater is about 250 sq.m., the other only around 80.

The studio operates on an annual budget of about NIS 250,000, of which the only public contribution is NIS 18,000 from the Ministry of the Arts. The rest is earned income from students' annual fees of NIS 4,600-5,000 - there is no scholarship money - and from performances which have a low production budget of about NIS 3,000 each.

There's a story Loewenstein likes to tell of how one local direc-

tor absolutely refused to believe that the opulent sitting room he'd seen on the set of *The Bitter Tears of Petra von Kant* was made from found objects and cost only NIS 300.

Loewenstein was born and raised in the Haifa area by German-born parents. He became a teacher "which I hated. I was drifting, studying a bit of kabbala, Chinese and so on. Then one day I read in the paper that applications were being accepted for the acting department at Tel Aviv University, so I applied, and I'd never even thought of being an actor."

Bitten by the theater bug, he graduated and went to Germany for a while. There he was impressed by the number and variety of little theaters and acting schools he found: "There, I saw myself that at home we don't have that, so it's at home that I can work."

He returned in 1983 and started giving acting workshops, which evolved into coaching for those who wanted to get into other studios, which turned into "requests that I start my own school. Our first full year was 1988."

Running a school on a shoestring isn't easy and Loewenstein is looking for a sponsor. Meanwhile there's an auspicious omen for the future. Last week, just in time for the premiere of *The Chinese Knife Grinder*, Loewenstein became the father of 2.7 kg. Naomi.

Facing the music in Rishon Lezion

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

THE Israel Symphony Orchestra Rishon Lezion is starting a new season with a new face.

The face belongs to Alona, an attractive soldier whose musical taste is closer to the Doors than to Beethoven.

Alona's smile beams out of advertisements for the orchestra, heralding its "new classical music era."

She poses with a cello (she is, however, a model, not a cellist) enticing music-lovers to subscribe. Her picture and the large letters used take up much more space than the actual information provided at the bottom of the ad.

Most of next season's subscription concerts will be performed at the new opera house in the Tel

Aviv Performing Arts Center.

The basic series of seven, which runs from November to July, is a mixed bag of tried-and-true material, Israeli compositions and choral music, which subscribers particularly enjoy.

Among the highlights are the Mozart Requiem at the beginning of the season, Orff's *Carmina Burana* and such works as Hindemith's *Motus der Mater*, and *Revival of the Dead* (Mehayeh Hametim) by the orchestra's music director, Noam Sheriff.

Sheriff leads three of next year's seven concerts. Other conductors will include David Profetlich, Uri Segal and Manfred Honk. Tenor Joseph Malovany will be one of

the soloists, as well as extraordinary Russian pianist Gregory Sokolov, who will play the Brahms Second Concerto.

The ISORL is also continuing with its extremely popular family concerts, which will be performed both in Tel Aviv and in Rishon Lezion.

In addition, Rishon will host a new four-concert series of mostly light classics.

Subscription rates vary from NIS 532 (in Tel Aviv) to NIS 114 (in Rishon Lezion).

Karmiel: A dancer's paradise

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

THE Karmiel Dance Festival, which ended last Thursday, is and always will be for those who love to dance.

Yes, there are the performances, but above all Karmiel is an occasion to dance for three days and nights.

The tennis courts of Karmiel are full with the multitudes who dance the good old favorite Israeli folk dances.

In another part of the city, many others, somewhat more adventurous and less traditional, learn new folk dances from the people who created them.

For the people of Karmiel itself, where Russian is as frequently heard as Hebrew, this is a real celebration as well.

A Karmiel father with his three young children comes one afternoon to one of the parks, where a folk-dance competition is going on. One of his kids enjoys the sights, while the other two start moving and shaking to the music.

You don't have to be a pro to dance in Karmiel. You don't even have to know a specific folk dance to join the crowds. You simply do what you feel like, with no set rules whatsoever.

Karmiel is a big festival. Thousands of participants and many more thousands of dance buffs come to the city every summer.

It is a festival which deals with massive productions presented in front of thousands of people. But what makes Karmiel really special is the minute details one notices by chance.

During the opening ceremony one could not miss the very visible folk-dance group from New Zealand, all clad in traditional Maori dress and war paint.

Suddenly, as these amiable Kiwis were dancing a traditional war number, one could notice a white plastic tag attached to the traditional straw skirt of one of the male dancers.

A closer look revealed the word Performer printed in Hebrew on the tag.

There are those who also enjoy the performances presented by our own dance companies. This year the local auditorium was sold out for performances of both the Bat Dor Dance Company and the Kibbutz Contemporary Dance Company, which is a Tel Aviv company.

But these ticket buyers were angry that performances never started on time. The Bat Dor show, for example, began almost one hour late. Organizers should solve this technical problem before people stop buying tickets.

Karmiel is a festival in which there are no barriers or boundaries.

It is a festival of the people and for the people, the one and only festival here which celebrates a truly unique Israeli art form, the local folk dance.

Our music and theater are no doubt influenced by the West, but our folk dance is our very own. There are rumors that Arts Minister Shulamit Aloni plans to make this festival happen only every other year instead of annually.

Hopefully these are only rumors. Because everyone who roams the streets of Karmiel during the festival realizes that this dance celebration is inherent both in the city and in our own cultural life.

Because artistically speaking there is plenty of good modern and folk dance in Karmiel year after year. But even more importantly, Karmiel is a festival which people enjoy.

See you in Karmiel next summer!



Billy Crystal, who was shaky in *'City Slickers II: The Legend of Curly's Gold'*, has lost much of his initial nervousness (Mazur).

Between a rock and a bored place

CITY SLICKERS II: THE LEGEND OF CURLY'S GOLD

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

Directed by Paul Welland. Screenplay by Billy Crystal, Lowell Ganz and Babaloo Mandel. Hebrew title: *Ta'atze et Ha'Pam Shita*. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance suggested.

Mitch Robbins... Billy Crystal
Phil Berquist... Daniel Stern
Glen Robbins... Jon Lovitz
Duke/Carly Wasserman... Jack Palance

BILLY Crystal never used to be bland. In his earliest TV appearances on *Soap* and *Saturday Night Live*, the short-stuff comic coined a wicked, Puckish deadpan and decidedly Semitic scatology to earn himself the reputation of baby-boomer heir to the Borscht-Belt legacy.

Maybe his stint as gracious Oscar candidate did it. (For one as prickly as Crystal, that job came too close to the work of an obliging flight attendant: "Sit back and enjoy," he would urge us, through a fly-me, paste-on smile.)

Maybe not. For whatever reason, Crystal is bland in *City Slickers II: The Legend of Curly's Gold* - even tiresome - and the movie is bland along with him. Part of the problem is sequel-syndrome, a summertime affliction that kicks in when screenwriters, directors and stars rely too heavily on the tried-and-true outlines of an original success.

To forfeit innovation consciously in the name of a sure thing, though, is pure box-office cynicism of the sort that rarely gives way to belly-felt laughter. (Mind you, a sequel need not be a tired rehash of the first go-around. *Addams Family Values*, for instance, was much funnier than its parent. *The Addams Family*, mostly because the sequel's scriptwriter took his very own set of real

risks.)

In the case of *City Slickers II*, the failsafe approach is particularly unfortunate since, even in its first incarnation, *City Slickers* had the quality of a brief, amusing comedy sketch, dragged out to last two hours.

Now, in the second part of this Jewish cowboy comedy (whose ending remains open enough to all, but guarantees a third installment), the viewer is caught between a rock and a bored place. If you saw the first movie, you're liable to experience a certain static déjà vu as you watch, something like a TV rerun that you've already seen rerun.

If, on the other hand, you haven't seen *City Slickers*, it will probably take you 20 minutes or so to figure out what is going on, which century this is, and just who these people are. (Why, for example, does Crystal's character go jogging in the morning with a cow?) Alas, this is not obscenity of a thought-provoking sort. It's *Catch-22* part II: *City Slickers II* can't stand on its own, but it's redundant alongside the first part.

Crystal again plays Mitch Robbins, now the station manager of a successful New York radio station. His best friend is still Phil, the lanky loser (Daniel Stern), and - in a slight variation on the original - Mitch's obnoxious brother Glen joins the action. He's played by jowly Jon Lovitz, another comic who fared better in the scrappy, ad-libbed context of *Saturday Night Live* (he was the Master Thespanian and the lying guy).

After Mitch finds a treasure map stuck in the hat he inherited

during the first part, he and his pals set out for Nevada in quest of gold. Along the way, they again meet Jack Palance, looking rather embalmied.

Actually, this death pall fits Palance here, since he's called upon to play the identical twin brother of the now-dead character he portrayed in the last movie. Plain old resurrection probably struck the scriptwriters as too much of a stretch.

Occasionally, Crystal hits a fresh comic jag (though he seems to need to tell us when he's just been funny; he punctuates each of his better asides with a giant Cheshire-cat grin). And, once or twice, the starring threesome manages the sort of moderately ticklish group humor you might expect of a talented trio of Long Island high-school students imitating the Marx Brothers.

The truth is, Mel Brooks did this Jews-on-the-Range bit better: most of the humor in *City Slickers I* and *II* revolves around once-is-enough lines like "Oy! A stampede!" and the sight of Crystal trotting, Western-style, underneath his Yankees cap. But that spectacle isn't either silly enough or dignified enough to warrant an entire film - let alone an entire two.

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The Village Gate nightclub closes its gates a final time

THE Village Gate, a nightclub that helped launch such names as comedians Richard Pryor, Chevy Chase, Bill Cosby and Woody Allen, is out of business after its owner lost a battle against eviction.

The space that was a Greenwich Village nightclub since 1958 now belongs to Chemical Bank, the *New York Post* reported over the weekend.

Art D'Lugoff, who ran the club, told the *Post* he lost an appeal to the state Appellate Court. But, he said, "I'm delighted. I

feel relieved."

"You don't know what I went through for 36 years, meeting the payroll, handling bookings, promotion, trying everything - jazz, shows, disco, hip-hop - to keep the Village Gate going while the Village itself changed."

Ken Herz, a spokesman for Chemical, which took over the property through foreclosure, told the *Post* that future use of the site was undetermined. "We're exploring whether it makes more sense to sell it or lease it," he said. (AP)

SEE IT IN HEBREW HEAR IT IN ENGLISH!

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

July 12, August 2, August 9 at 8:30 p.m.

Gogol's satire of government corruption relocated to the Negev.

"The best entertainment in town..." MAARIV

GORODISH

July 19, August 23, 30 at 8:30 p.m.

Powerful drama about the general who slid from hero of the Six Day War to fall guy for the Yom Kippur War.

"This isn't a show, it's a seance... an obligatory experience." HADASHOT
"Bitterly provocative." THE JERUSALEM POST

SHEINDALE

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Perfect working arrangement

IN a speech before the Labor Party central committee yesterday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said the Likud leaders told "vulgar lies" when they suggested that the PLO was involved in terrorism. "Almost all terrorist activities are being committed by Hamas and the Islamic Jihad, the opponents of peace," he said.

By saying the PLO is not engaged in terrorism, Rabin obviously does not mean factions in the organization like the PFLP and DFLP, which proudly take "credit" for terrorist acts. He is referring to Yasser Arafat's faction, Fatah. Whether Fatah had anything specifically to do with the last few murderous incidents is difficult to tell. Hamas has been known to assume responsibility for Fatah operations, as it did in the Afula car bombing near a school, in which seven were killed and 44 wounded. But even if last week's kidnap-murder of soldier Arye Frankenthal and ambush-murder of Kiryat Arba resident Sarit Prigal were committed by Hamas gunmen, claiming that Fatah no longer engages in terrorism is stretching the truth.

According to Peace Watch, a non-partisan organization which has exposed violations of the peace accord on both sides, in the period between the signing of the Oslo accord and the Cairo agreement, Fatah mounted 36 terrorist operations, in which six Israelis were killed. (This does not include the Afula bombing, which was first thought to be a Hamas attack.) The army refuses to release a breakdown of the organizations responsible for terrorist incidents, but security sources confirm the general accuracy of the Peace Watch report.

Before last week's killings, the government announced that terrorism had subsided. This was true for the period of Arafat's visit to Gaza and Jericho and the week preceding it, but it is not at all true generally. On the contrary. According to

the IDF Spokesman, there were 57 terrorist killings in the 10-month period between September 9, 1993 and July 8, 1994; that is, from the time the Oslo agreement was announced until last week. During the same 10 months in the previous year the number was 46. And during the same period in the year before — under the Likud government — the number was 31.

Moreover, there has been a dramatic leap in the number of terrorist murders inside the Green Line. Only 13 were killed in Green Line Israel in the 1991-92 period. In 1992-93 the number was 16. And in 1993-94 it was 30. The overall number of civilians killed has also increased dramatically — from 22 in 1991-92 to 43 in 1993-94.

To wax optimistic about the reduction of terrorism and celebrate Fatah's transformation is at best premature. It seems likely that there is a distribution-of-labor agreement in the Palestinian ranks. Having turned respectable, Arafat can ask for the release of all prisoners in Israeli jails, including convicted Hamas murderers, while his army in Gaza refuses to apprehend the terrorists who killed two Israeli soldiers there and to disarm Hamas. And although Hamas professes a desire to "join the process," it continues to play the role of "enemy of peace" and take responsibility for all terrorist operations. To avoid clashes with the Fatah army, the terrorist strikes are limited to areas controlled by Israel.

Inadvertently, Rabin as much as confirmed the existence of this arrangement. In what he thought was a compliment to Arafat and Fatah, he pointed out that terrorist activity in Gaza and Jericho has almost vanished. It continues only in our areas, he said. It is precisely the prescription for action Hamas had announced in early May. The message — common to both Hamas and Fatah — is clear: if you want quiet, give us the rest of the territories at once.

Long live the Kim

THE death of North Korea's Kim Il Sung may put excessive strain on the tradition of saying kind things about the deceased, but it pales before the strain of applauding his son into his Stalinist shoes. The best one can hope for the new ruler, Kim Jong Il, is that he will prove to be either a closet reformer, or the last of the first, communist family dynasty — the ultimate contradiction in concepts.

The condolences sent to North Korea predictably have skirted the edge of polite international convention. Few messages reached the fulsome heights of the cable sent by Syria's President Hafez Assad, who praised Kim as "a struggler and leader who devoted his life... to promote the position of his nation." Assad lauded "his important achievements and accomplishments in the economic, social, cultural, and other fields."

If the state of North Korea after Kim's 46 years at the helm demonstrates great achievements, one can only wonder how a disaster area would look. "Even George Orwell could not have imagined this world," a Western diplomat based in Pyongyang was quoted as saying.

Kim outlived and outdid Stalin and Mao Zedong together in creating a bleak prison state. Having failed to drag the superpowers into nuclear war in the 1950s, he returned to solo nuclear roulette in the 1990s. Unfortunately North Korean schoolchildren study little except the 27 turgid volumes of Kim's writings, yet intelligence agen-

cies worldwide admit that they know less about Kim, his ruling clique, and his hermetically sealed country than about anywhere else on earth.

Even less is known about the new "Dear Leader," who has been groomed by the "Great Leader," and who is known to give cause for concern. Kim Jong Il, like his father, is the subject of a fatuous personality cult — yet he remains a mysterious and sinister unknown quantity. He is said to be a fickle, egomaniacal, unstable playboy and is held responsible for masterminding an outbreak of North Korean terrorism in the 1980s. This included the murder of top South Korean ministers by a bomb at a Rangoon funeral and the destruction of a Southern airliner with the loss of 115 lives.

"Factual information about the younger Kim is virtually nonexistent," said one news agency trying to produce a biography. This relies mostly on negatives — he is rarely seen or photographed, never speaks on radio, doesn't travel or meet foreign visitors. Non-information on this peculiar state and its rulers would be a trivial pursuit were it not for the Kim family's chilling disregard for the most ordinary conventions of civilized behavior and the late Kim's threat of all-out war to keep his nuclear machinations secret. "As long as we have Kim Jong Il, our revolutionary feats will continue their luminous trail," said a senior official, quoted on North Korean Radio. Unfortunately, that's exactly what worries the rest of the world.



A failure to inform

SUPPOSE the Shamgar Commission investigating the massacre at the Cave of the Patriarchs had recommended that the occupation be ended within 45 days.

For a month, it would have been impossible to turn on the radio or read the papers without hearing or seeing the word "Shamgar," and praise for the commission's courageous findings.

But the report came up with different recommendations, and interest in it died within 24 hours. Only a nudnik like myself would write about it weeks later.

My excuse? The newspapers declined to print sections of the report, implying lack of public interest. I wish to bring them to light. Since copies of the report aren't easily available at local bookstores, the public doesn't know that the commission charged a key witness from the Wakf with giving false testimony, expressed an understanding of the motivations of the Jews in Hebron, indirectly rebuked Yitzhak Rabin, and even mentioned the purchase of the Cave of the Patriarchs by Abraham from a local merchant.

The Shamgar Commission took the chaos which preceded the massacre seriously. It went back to the Jibril prisoner exchange, a deal which took place under the supervision of Yitzhak Rabin.

"It should be noted that the release of over 1,000 terrorists in May 1985 not only created an immediate security danger, but also [undermined] belief in the rule of law and the effective punishment of criminals. The release of the terrorists raised tension between the Jewish residents and the Arab population in the area" (page 178).

Oddly, we didn't hear this quote on the radio. And, wonder of wonders: it didn't appear in the press.

For some reason, but apparently not by chance, the media have failed to mention the astounding statistics for Judea and Samaria

HAGGAI SEGAL

collected by the commission: "Between the outbreak of the intifada and the time of the massacre, there were 154,754 reported cases of rock-throwing, 5,655 firebomb attacks, 2,979 assaults and knifings, 821 shooting incidents and 256 hand grenades thrown... 64 Israelis were killed and 3,866 injured... 373 Arabs were killed by Arabs... the car of Yair Lior, a resident of Beit Hagai, was stoned

Parts of the Shamgar Commission's report never made the media

in Hebron no less than 47 times" (page 167).

The Shamgar Commission concluded from these statistics that the failure to maintain law and order on the part of the Jews in the area must be considered within the context, and not disconnected from it. The authorities' helplessness in enforcing the law is apt to make the residents feel abandoned and encourage them to take the law into their own hands" (pages 167-8).

More: "Since the outbreak of the intifada, this population has lived under the shadow of constant physical threat, principally when driving on the roads. In situations where Israeli residents pass through densely populated Arab settlements, the physical threat is even greater, and a resident who does this unarmed puts his life in his hands" (page 152).

THE MEDIA had a field day with the testimony regarding the terribly brutal treatment of Moslems by Jewish worshippers, but buried

the commission's opinion of this testimony:

"To summarize, we can say that the overwhelming majority of incidents in the Cave of the Patriarchs did not go beyond disturbances of the peace and provocations. Some of the complaints were baseless, for example the Moslems' claim that Jews brought dogs into the Cave [of the Patriarchs]" (page 140).

One section of the report censured by the media lays heavy responsibility on the Palestinians for the death of some of those wounded in the massacre, for refusing services from a hospital sponsored by the civil administration (page 86).

An additional section, as yet uncited, verifies the claim of the residents of Kiryat Arba that Goldstein acted fearing a massacre from the other side.

"It should be pointed out that a day before the massacre, a proclamation was distributed in Hebron from a terrorist organization, saying that a terrorist action would take place within one to two days" (page 79).

There is also an official verification of calls for the murder of Jews within the area of the Cave. "On February 12, 1993, in the course of Friday services in the Cave of the Patriarchs, Sheikh Tayassir Tamimi gave a sermon which was recorded by the civil administration: 'For those who fly the flag of the armed struggle and those who kill, their deeds are writ in gold, their are exalted acts in the battle between the believers and the infidels'" (page 139).

In short, press reports of the Shamgar Commission's findings didn't quite tally with the report published by the commission. Not even one reporter quoted the commission's sensational recommendation that the intifada be crushed: "It is necessary to end the attacks against Jews, from gunfire to stone throwing" (page 245).

The writer is a columnist at Ma'ariv.

Either, or

RUTH MASON

IN "Bent on an empty future" (Jerusalem Post, June 26), Aaron Lerner laments secular Israel's increasing alienation from religion. But he doesn't address the cause of that alienation.

America has seen a resurgence of interest in all aspects of Jewish life. Thousands of Jews have been brought back into the fold by open, exciting, creative contexts in which they could be Jewish.

From alternative Jewish students' groups in the '60s to Jewish feminism and egalitarian minyanim in the '70s, to synagogue study groups in the '80s, this movement has given modern Judaism a new lease on life.

But Israelis are denied such opportunities. Aside from a handful of schools and synagogues, their religious options are black or white. Either you go to an Orthodox synagogue and send your children to Orthodox schools, or you are secular.

Despite the recent study purporting to show that many Israelis fall somewhere between these two poles, too many secular Israelis want nothing to do with Judaism because they equate their religion with a coercive, rigid Orthodox political establishment.

The establishment's all-or-nothing

There's more than one way to be Jewish

stance toward Judaism means the loss of thousands, if not millions, of people to Judaism.

I have a cousin, an Orthodox Israeli, who recently visited a small town in upstate New York. On Shabbat, he went in search of a synagogue, to find that the only one in town was Reform.

He decided to forgo services that Shabbat, preferring to stay alone in his hotel room rather than share a religious experience he deemed illegitimate with fellow Jews. This same cousin worked to block the construction of a Masorati synagogue in his neighborhood.

While there is some ambiguity about the numbers, around 35 percent of US Jews identify themselves as Reform and 35 percent as Conservative. Despite their growing numbers in recent years, only about 7 to 9 percent say they are Orthodox.

IN ISRAEL, there are only two categories: approximately 20 percent say they are observant, 80 percent say they are not. A few thousand, a statistically insignificant number, identify with the Masorati (Conservative) and Progressive (Reform) movements.

"The synagogue I don't pray in is Orthodox," is the popular joke about Israel's rigid attitudes toward religion. The Masorati and Progressive movements here are making a mighty effort to reach secular Israelis, many of whom were given the option of a vibrant, creative, non-coercive, egalitarian Judaism, would probably opt for more Jewishness in their lives.

In order for this to happen, Israelis will have to change their attitudes toward non-Orthodox Judaism. It would help if our nation's top leaders publicly and repeatedly stood behind pluralism in the religious arena.

Our family belongs to a Progressive synagogue. We send our children to a Tali school. We are happy to have these options open to us, but the vast majority of our synagogue's membership is "Anglo-Saxon." The same is true of the excellent nursery school affiliated with the synagogue which my youngest son will attend in September.

My daughter's class at school is so filled with children of English-speaking immigrants and with those whose parents have spent several years abroad (where they were presumably exposed to these ideas) that she is having a hard time picking up Hebrew. We didn't make aliyah a year ago to live in an English-speaking ghetto; but because we value our brand of Judaism we find ourselves surrounded by like-minded people, who of course are other "Anglo-Saxons."

The world is changing, and we need to change with it. To quote Rabbi Arthur Herzberg, who attended last month's Dialogue with the President: "We can no longer bet on the antisemites and the Arabs to keep us Jewish." But we can bet on ourselves.

If our leaders are truly worried about the Jewish character of our grandchildren, let's hear a few words from them to this generation: It's okay to be Jewish and not be Orthodox. Let's see our leaders attending services at a Progressive or Masorati synagogue and visiting a Tali school. Let the people know there is more than one way to be Jewish.

Ruth Mason is a writer raising three children in Jerusalem.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DISMAL RECORD

Sir, — Thousands of Jewish rioters robbed and vandalized stores, torched and damaged cars and caused injury to at least four police officers in the Old City of Jerusalem on Saturday night ("Jewish protesters rampage through Old City," July 4). Despite the size of the mob, the police managed to arrest only one individual.

The lame excuse given by a police spokesman — that their main goal was not to make arrests but to minimize damage and injury — does not justify this pathetic result. The police have now conveyed to the rioters that their criminal acts will go unpunished and that the police will look the other way when their vandalism is directed at Jerusalem's Arab inhabitants.

I wonder, if Arabs were to riot in Tel Aviv, whether the arrest record would be as dismal.

TAMAR KRONGRAD

PRIME MINISTER DOLLFUSS

Sir, — In *There and Then* of June 26, Sraya Shapiro writes: "After the Dollfuss putsch..."

This expression is not only unfortunate but also misleading as any reader not conversant with Austrian history would believe that a certain man by the name of Dollfuss led a putsch. The historic truth is that Dollfuss was the prime minister of Austria against whose regime two putsches were attempted, one on February 12, 1934, by the Social Democrats and another on July 25, 1934, by the Nazis, in course of which he was assassinated in his office.

HARRY DAYAN

Tel Aviv.

ALCOHOL IN PREGNANCY

Sir, — As a nutritionist with expertise in the field of nutrition in pregnancy, I was shocked to read Professor Asher Or-Noy's statements about alcohol consumption during pregnancy (Rx for Readers, June 26).

No objective safe level of alcohol consumption has been determined for pregnant women, and even moderate social drinking has been associated with sub-clinical signs of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS). Clinical symptoms of this disorder include growth retardation, malformed facial features, joint and limb abnormalities, cardiac defects, mental retardation and even death.

FAS aside, there is the important issue of optimal nutrition during pregnancy. Pregnant women are advised to avoid empty calories, which are consumed at the expense of more nutritious foods. The calories in alcohol are indeed empty in that alcohol provides nothing but energy — no protein and practically no vitamins or minerals.

In the US, where FAS is the leading cause of mental retardation, the Surgeon General has recommended that no alcohol be consumed during pregnancy. In light of the fact that alcohol consumption during pregnancy is not a public health issue in Israel, the Health Ministry here has made no such recommendation. Let us remember that alcohol is a drug, and until more is known, maybe abstinence is the best policy.

DOV SUGARMAN

THE SITUATION IN ITALY

Sir, — As a friend of Israel, I wish to rectify a current opinion like that in "For better... and worse" by Abraham Foxman (June 12), where I read that "the first elections in Italy since that country's major corruption scandals yield a victory for the neo-fascists."

First, the so-called neo-fascists represent 12 percent of all of the voters, and 25 percent of the coalition government. The other members of the government and voters belong to the liberal area, built up by liberals, Catholics, federalists, socialists, radicals and non-Marxist left-wingers. Meanwhile we can see that the attitude of the right-wing party is every day more oriented toward center and democratic positions.

Second, it is very difficult to understand the Italian case without living here and without knowing our recent history in depth. The corrup-

tion scandals so far represent only 10 percent of the whole Italian corruption system. The corruption system is the natural result of the dictatorship of the associated parties (Christian Democrats, Socialists, Communists and few others). The philosophical principle of the associated parties was not the welfare of the nation, but their own and that of their clients, friends and voters. Hence, we have an enormous public debt, the result of useless and expensive public works, the inefficiency of almost all our public services and police control and rule of every sphere of activity.

This is the Italian situation that the old parties are fighting to save. They are not worried about democracy and freedom, as they say everywhere, but about the loss of their own benefits.

ALMA M. COCCO

Italy-Israel Association

Guns & demos: a bad mix

IT'S around 15 years since settlers from Kiryat Arba and Hebron started carrying weapons into the Cave of the Patriarchs.

It began as an attempt to create facts on the ground. Neither civil administration officials nor others higher up in the IDF command did anything to stop it. At some point they accepted it, formally approving the carrying of weapons into the cave.

The massacre carried out by Baruch Goldstein and the subsequent report by the Shamgar Commission ended this dangerous practice.

But what about demonstrators who carry weapons during massive, tumultuous rallies? Will it take another insane act and more innocent victims for the necessary preventive steps to be taken?

The stormy public debate and political differences of opinion bring thousands of demonstrators from all parts of the country out into the streets. A large number of them come from the settlements in Judea, Samaria and Gaza. They need to travel along roads classified as "dangerous," and thus must carry personal weapons for self-defense.

That is justifiable. But why allow demonstrators to carry weapons during the demonstrations?

Bearing the character of the demonstrations in mind — the vast crowds, with hundreds of people carrying firearms, the fiery speeches that whip participants into a frenzy — it is clear that disaster is all but inevitable. In many cases, demonstrators don't keep within the bounds of the police permit.

We see scenes of violent clashes

SHLOMO GAZIT

during demonstrations, with demonstrators trying forcibly to prevent fellow demonstrators getting arrested.

It's only a matter of time before someone loses his cool, aims his weapon and opens fire. It's impossible to prevent.

When vast crowds get whipped into a frenzy, it's clear that sooner or later, someone will get shot

sible not to read the handwriting on the wall.

THIS KIND of outburst must be prevented, and it's easily done.

All that is needed is a decision and an unequivocal order banning the carrying of weapons during demonstrations.

The preferred solution, from an educational point of view, is Knesset legislation, and it is desirable that it come from MKs representing all parts of the political spectrum, so as to reflect broad national consensus. Failing this, legislation should be government-initiated.

Of course, the government could simply declare a ban on weapons at demonstrations, without the benefit of legislation. But some protesters would likely interpret such a move as a means of

curtailing the demonstrations themselves.

In any event, a decision on the issue must be taken. Procedures for future demonstrations would take the weapons ban into account. Any time a permit for a protest was issued, the police would add the following stipulations:

• A definition of the physical area of the demonstration, into which no weapons would be allowed;

• The designation of points at which demonstrators could deposit their weapons. These points would be administered by the police.

• The burden of paying for the weapons depots could be shifted to the demonstration's organizers. There is no reason why the state should pay; after all, it doesn't pay for parking the buses that bring demonstrators to a demonstration.

• The police would have standing orders to arrest any demonstrator seen carrying a weapon.

Let us not wait for tragedy. Let's not wait for the recommendations of the next commission of inquiry.

Decisions to prevent a Jewish massacre of Moslems (or a Moslem massacre of Jews) in the Cave of the Patriarchs could have been taken years ago. We must take steps to prevent the next catastrophe now. Otherwise the day isn't far off when we see a demonstration with an exchange of fire and several wounded.

The writer, a former head of military intelligence, is a senior research fellow at Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies.

Cosmic Noise

Scaling Lofty Towers of Belief, Science Checks Its Foundations

By GEORGE JOHNSON

UNLESS the laws of celestial mechanics are repealed (or have been misapplied), this Saturday, on the very date 49 years ago that the scientists of the Manhattan Project produced the largest manmade sound, Jupiter will be the stage for what some astronomers are billing as the loudest noise in the solar system, except for the constant, silent roaring of the Sun.

For almost a week, about 20 pieces of the Shoemaker-Levy 9 comet, some perhaps two or three miles in diameter, are expected to hit the far, hidden side of the planet with an impact equivalent to many nuclear bombs. Jupiter is considered big and mushy enough to absorb the attack with aplomb. Closer to home, the concern is not whether the cataclysm might damage the Earth but whether it will be detectable at all.

Separated by half a billion miles of empty space, we Earthlings won't hear a thing. If scientists didn't know to watch for the explosions' visible effects — subtle ripples in Jupiter's stormy atmosphere, the slightest sign of a reflective flash in some of its many moons — the mighty cosmic crashes might have gone forever unmarked, like the tree that falls in the forest with no one to hear the sound.

Working scientists tend to avoid philosophical discussions, and few are likely to be heard speculating on the epistemological implications of measuring light and calling it sound. But a few of their colleagues are beginning to question the bravado with which science piles assumption on top of assumption, climbing toward the heavens on great theoretical towers. Along the way, they are taking up some of the questions scientists have considered intrusive when posed by philosophers.

How secure is the foundation of scientific knowledge? Are there limits to what we and our cranial computers can understand? In some ways this might seem part of the preoccupation with limits that has arisen in the humanities. But the scientists insist on an important distinction: They are approaching these questions scientifically and mathematically. The result is the early stirring of what might be called a science of science.

Celestial mechanics itself is certainly secure. But science seeks to understand not just the big bangs on Jupiter but the Big Bang said to have given rise to the unfolding of all space and time. Or, turning its sights in the other direction, toward the interior of atoms, it tries to construct a theory of everything, in which all matter and all energy can be explained by a crystalline array of equations.

But as science climbs higher and higher on ladders of abstraction, mathematical Towers of Babel, will it eventually hit a ceiling? In May, at a workshop called "Limits to Scientific Knowledge," at the Santa Fe Institute in New Mexico, the mathematician John Casti put the question like this: "Is the real world too complex for us?" Are there important problems that lie forever beyond our reach? Otto Rosler, a physicist visiting from the University of Tübingen, called the event "a postmodern" scientific meeting. Science was turning its sights back on itself — trying to plumb its own depths.

The Familiar and the Strange

So far scientists have had little reason to worry about limits. Supplementing our eyes with lenses and electronic detectors and our brains with mathematics and computers, we have succeeded in taking the familiar and using it to explain the very strange.

Newton, the legend goes, saw that the laws describing a falling apple could be used to predict the motions of the planets. And so the science of celestial mechanics was born, allowing people to predict things like comets hitting Jupiter. So successful were the predictions of

nearby events that when faraway objects like galaxies were discovered rotating so fast that they should have spun apart eons ago, no one doubted the validity of Newton's laws. In a heroic act of scientific imagination, astronomers inferred instead the existence of some kind of undetectable stuff called dark matter whose gravity holds the galaxies together. To shore up the Big Bang theory, some cosmologists propose that as much as 99 percent of the universe is made of this mysterious cosmic glue.

The bravura that allows these great leaps of abstraction comes from the feeling that we can stand outside the universe and see it whole. But even as we strain for this God's-eye view, we know deep down that we are inevitably part of what we are trying to comprehend.

In 1931, the Austrian mathematician Kurt Gödel captured this dilemma in one of his famous incompleteness theorems. Once a logical system becomes as complex as arithmetic, he showed, it cannot prove its own consistency. Doing so requires a more complex system. But then to prove the consistency of that system one needs a yet more powerful system, and so on ad infinitum.

Gödelian Knots

One of the questions the science of science is considering is whether humanity, in its quest to build consistent logical explanations of the universe, is stuck on the Gödelian treadmill, confronting a universe inevitably more complex than our brains.

Jim Crutchfield, a Berkeley computer scientist who studies chaotic systems — those that are hypersensitive to the most infinitesimal perturbations — has estimated that the gravitational pull of an electron, randomly shifting position at the edge of the Milky Way, can change the outcome of a billiard game on Earth. In such a precarious world, the very act of constructing a theory of the universe might significantly change the universe itself. James Hartle, a cosmologist at the University of California at Santa Barbara, has written that the notion of separate laws that exist independent of the lawmakers might have to be jettisoned as so much "excess baggage." We can't stand separate from creation and view it as though it were one of our computer simulations.

Science has been rooted in the unspoken assumption that the mind and knowledge — especially mathematics — are somehow separate from the universe. In the interest of demystification, some scientists suggest that we think of brains instead as computational machinery and scientific laws as programs — algorithms, mathematicians call them — that describe the phenomena we observe. Ptolemy's system, in which the Sun, stars and planets circle the Earth in complex spiraling epicycles, does a fine job of predicting astronomical events. But Kepler's laws, with the planets swinging around the Sun in simple ellipses, are so much more elegant and compact that they have the ring of truth.

"Entities should not be unnecessarily multiplied," said the medieval philosopher William of Ockham, and the quest for the simplest, most elegant explanation has become science's guiding light. But is Ockham's razor, as it's called, a universal truth or, as Joseph Traub, a Columbia University computer scientist, suggested at the Santa Fe conference, a prejudice born from our limited mental powers?

In any case, the search for ultimately elegant laws may be doomed from the start. Another participant at the meeting, Gregory Chaitin, a mathematician for the I.B.M. Research Division, has proved that it is generally impossible to know whether an algorithm (read "law") is the most concise description. We must remain

Continued on page 4



Illustration by John S. Dwyer

Unsentimental Journey

Arafat comes home to a surprising message from his people: You've got a lot to learn.

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

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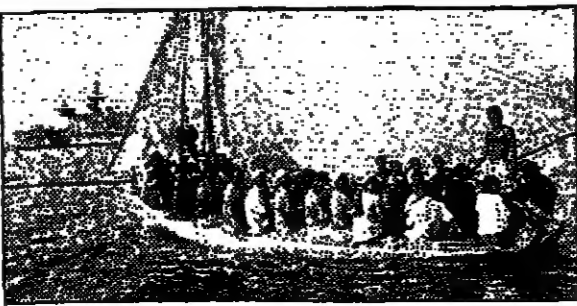
Yasser Arafat

Caribbean Island

Scorned and scornful, Haiti and its neighbors reassess.

By Howard W. French

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Haitian refugees awaiting rescue.

Infamy Is Fleeting, Too Remember Bob Packwood's hangdog look? Well, look again.

By Katharine Q. Seelye

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Bob Packwood

O. J. Simpson's Allies

Cultural attitudes and legal principles make it harder than it looks to convict husbands of murdering their wives.

By Jan Hoffman

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The Nation

The Fall and Amazing Rise Of Senator Bob Packwood

By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

ONE thing about feeding frenzies: they don't last. But those who have been fed upon often don't recover. One who is trying, and bit by bit succeeding, is Bob Packwood. The Republican Senator from Oregon, who was accused by numerous women of forcing himself on them, has benefited from a passage of time and from the emergence of a subject, health care, in which he is an expert.

But Mr. Packwood also adopted a deliberate strategy to rehabilitate his image, manipulating the echo chamber of the press to regain his footing. If not his standing, on Capitol Hill. He has been shrewdly rebuilding support so that if his Senate colleagues some day sit in judgment of him, he might survive. Caught for so long in the nether region between scandal and redemption, the new Bob Packwood — which is to say the old, pre-scandal Bob Packwood — is back in view.

His strategy: Voters love a fighter and hate the press. A passage of time also helps.

He has successfully diverted attention from the accusations against him. Last month, Mr. Packwood, who at 61 has spent nearly half his life in the Senate, held his first news conference here since he left the public stage nearly two years ago. All the questions were about health care. In Oregon, opinion polls show that more voters think he should stay in the Senate than resign, a reversal from just a few months ago. As he edges into the health-care limelight, many of his critics are backing off.

Senator Paul Simon, the Illinois Democrat who was one of 11 Senators who said last year that Mr. Packwood should resign, now says, "When you talk to Bob about something, this isn't the first thing you think about." Asked if he still thought Mr. Packwood should quit, Mr. Simon said: "I don't know. I'm not ready to advise what he should do anymore."

Perhaps more remarkably, Senator Robert C. Byrd, the West Virginia Democrat who declared on the Senate floor last fall that Mr. Packwood should "have the grace to go," now has only a terse "no comment" when asked if he still believes he should quit.

Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas, the Senate's senior woman and the chamber's first Republican to call for Mr. Packwood to step down — she said his "war" with the Senate Ethics Committee made it "difficult if not impossible" for him to do his job — did not return calls.

"Time, if not heals, at least muddles the emotions," said Harriett Woods, president of the National Women's Political Caucus, which supports the women who brought

the allegations. She said she worried that Mr. Packwood would "manipulate time and the institution so he won't be held accountable."

No one is pronouncing Senator Packwood the comeback kid. Serious charges could come down any time from the Senate Ethics Committee and the Justice Department. And the possibility of Clarence Thomas/ Anita Hill-style hearings still lurks, to the horror of the Senate. But there is no denying that Mr. Packwood has shed a heavy shell that encased and isolated him.

"He's come back very strong," says Senator Arlen Specter, the Pennsylvania Republican and friend who urged him last winter to see a psychiatrist and who stuck by him through suicide counseling. "He looks better, his coloring is better, he's put on a couple of pounds that he lost. He moves around faster."

His court battles, which kept the feeding frenzy alive, ended in March. Since then, any investigations by the ethics committee and the Justice Department have proceeded out of public view, with Mr. Packwood still fighting the committee behind the scenes over tapes of his journal. Conventional wisdom holds that any Senate hearings on his case will be delayed until after the November elections.

"It's not total relief until it's over," Mr. Packwood said in a recent interview, confidently stretched back in his office chair, feet propped up on the desk. "I don't know which road this is going to go down. I have no idea what the Department of Justice is going to do. But at some stage, you have to get on with life."

For Mr. Packwood, this meant fighting back. If he quit, he thought he would be remembered only for the scandal and not his accomplishments, particularly his long lonely support for abortion rights. He says the moment of revelation came in January in Oregon after he delivered a speech about health care. He was asked numerous health questions and only one about what he calls "the ethics issue," but the press focused on that. The next day, Mr. Packwood started attacking the press.

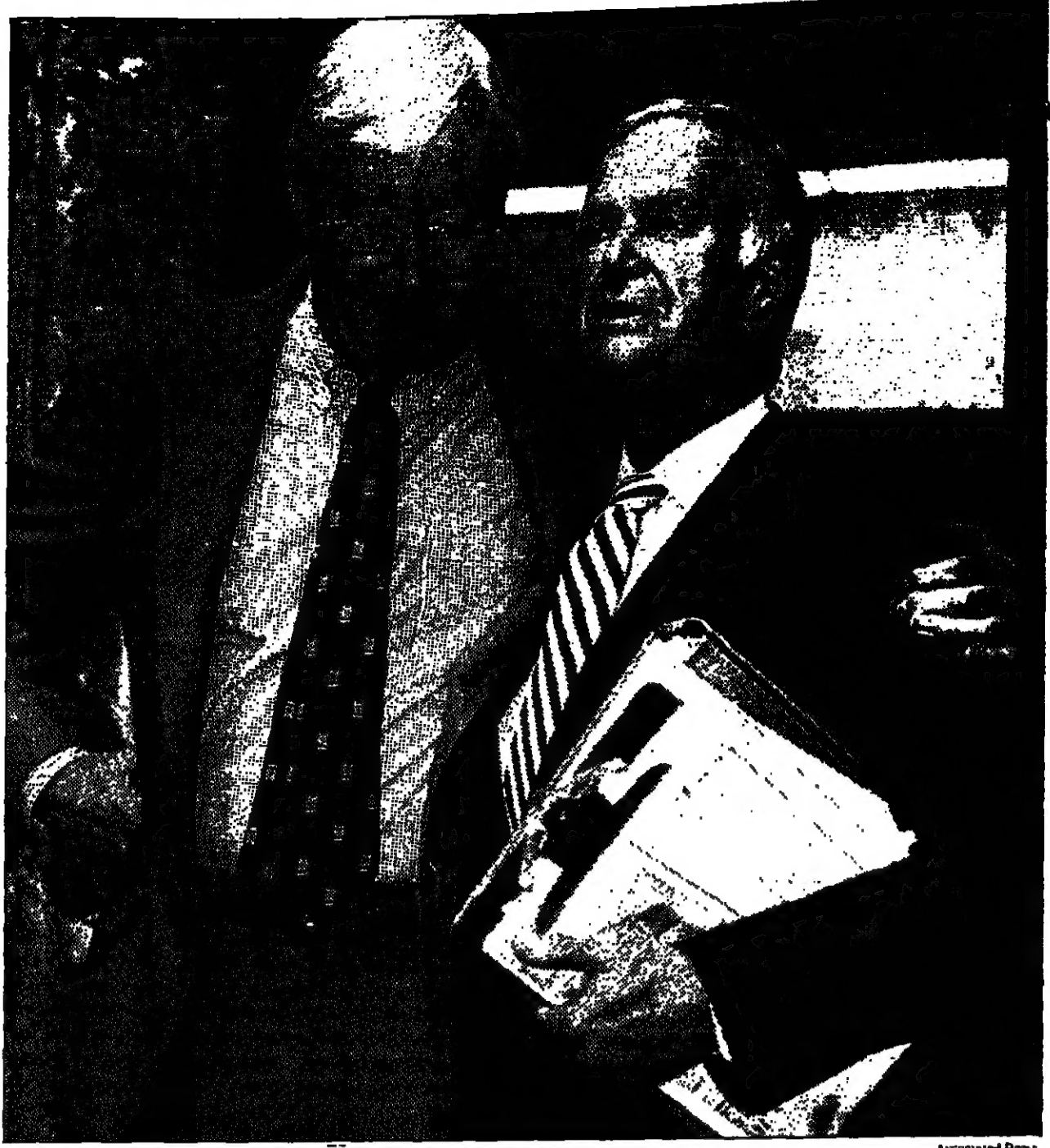
Perceptions Carry the Day

The Senator told audiences that reporters had convicted him without a hearing. He used the word "unfair" repeatedly, casting himself as a victim. He also changed lawyers. His previous legal team had urged him to keep quiet, a strategy that ran counter to the political instincts of his long-time chief of staff, Elaine Franklin.

"I said to one of the lawyers, this should not be run as a legal battle, this should be run as a political campaign," Ms. Franklin recalled. Perception is what counts, she said, particularly for those deciding Mr. Packwood's fate. "Senators from the ethics committee are very impacted by what they hear in the media."

Mr. Packwood exploited the press to attack the press, talking with Barbara Walters on the ABC News program "20/20," taking phone calls on CNN's "Larry King Live" and giving an in-depth interview to The New Yorker. He and Ms. Franklin also started calling reporters when mistakes appeared.

It was in many ways a tried-and-true strategy, based in part on the twin theories that Americans love a fighter and hate the press. "This is step one in the



Daniel Patrick Moynihan, left, and Bob Packwood before a hearing on health care reform last month.

politician's 12-step recovery-from-scandal handbook — blame the media," said Robert S. Lichter, co-director of the Center for Media and Public Affairs, a press-monitoring group based in Washington. "It makes the opposition look like it's not real, it's media-created."

The counter campaign initially brought mixed results. It looked like too little too late. His explanations of his behavior not only seemed strained, they kept shifting. And perhaps most crucial of all, Mr. Packwood didn't appear to have learned from his experience.

"He gave the impression he was fighting back, but I think he was nailed to the wall," said Betty Roberts, a former Oregon Supreme Court justice and now director of the Women's Legal Advocacy Fund in Portland, which is raising money for Mr. Packwood's accusers. She cited Mr. Packwood's excuse that he was a victim of changing times. But, she asks, "Was it ever O.K. to grab women's breasts and stick your tongue in their mouths and take their girdles off?"

Mr. Packwood's strongest argument seemed to be that many of the allegations against him were old. In a column for The Wall Street Journal entitled "Bill and Me," referring to President Clinton, Mr. Packwood said there should be a time limit. But he seemed to undermine his own case when he told Larry King that he couldn't recall 14 of the alleged incidents, admitting that "there was, frankly, very heavy drinking involved."

If his strategy was flawed, he was helped enormously by Paula Jones and the health care debate.

Ms. Jones's graphic allegations against Mr. Clinton

put the Democrats in a tough spot. As Ms. Woods of the Women's Political Caucus put it: "The issue of sexual harassment has gotten rather sticky for the Democrats. I'm not sure they want to have a big showcase hearing on the subject."

On health care, Mr. Packwood was accorded significant public respect by his friend, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, chairman of the pivotal Finance Committee. Mr. Moynihan, a Democrat, sometimes turned the gavel over to Mr. Packwood and frequently consulted him. Gradually, Mr. Packwood found himself appearing on national television, invited to the White House and sought out by reporters and senators alike for the latest twists and turns on the complicated subject.

A Change of Heart

Restored to the public platform, Mr. Packwood did a curious thing. He abandoned his support for the idea that employers pay their workers' health insurance, a central element of the Clinton plan. Even though he says he personally favors the idea, he won't support it because his fellow Republicans, especially their leader, Bob Dole, oppose it.

Why the sudden display of party unity from a Senator whom Congressional Quarterly rates as among those who most frequently breaks with his party? "There will come a time," he said, "when you want something from the party that you feel very strongly about and you want them to stick with you."

Easier Than It Might Seem

Defending Men Who Kill Their Loved Ones

By JAN HOFFMAN

HALF of America, it seems, has already convicted O.J. Simpson. The evidence, at least in the court of the television talk show, appears overwhelming: the 911 call from his terrified wife, her previous complaints to the police, a drop of blood at the crime scene that matches Mr. Simpson's so closely that it excludes more than 99 percent of the population.

But even though a Municipal Court judge in Los Angeles ruled Friday that there was "ample evidence" for Mr. Simpson to stand trial for murder, a conviction is not at all assured. Some evidence may never come before a jury. And even if it does, there are legal and cultural barriers that make it difficult to convict men who are accused of murdering their wives.

Prosecutors who have tried domestic homicides say testimony about the violent history of a relationship is often inadmissible. Witnesses are rare, because often the crime is committed behind closed doors. And if a defendant pleads guilty, a murder conviction can be reduced to manslaughter (thus dramatically reducing the potential prison term) if he can prove the crime occurred during the heat of passion — that he was pushed past the breaking point by adultery, sexual taunting or abandonment. That explanation plays to jurors with traditional views of the role of husbands and wives. A skillful defense lawyer can persuade such jurors to sympathize with the defendant, and to believe that the victim provoked him to lose control.

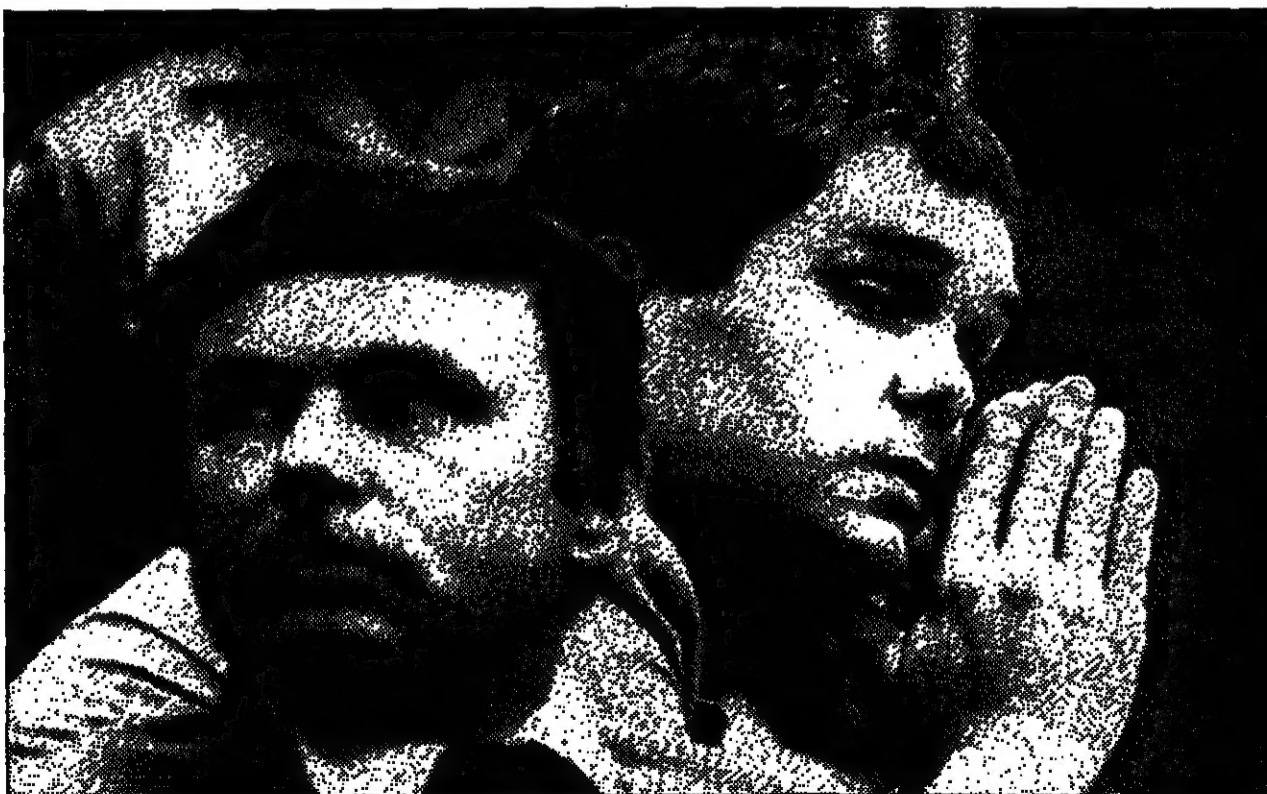
Jurors are more comfortable convicting on the most serious charges when the defendant and the victim are strangers, prosecutors say. In domestic homicide cases, intimate details about love and violence, dirty dishes and in-laws, can strike too close to home. "These cases suggest that our father is capable of killing our mother, and we don't want to believe that," said Jeanine Ferris Pirro, district attorney for Westchester County, N.Y.

Most of these issues have not yet arisen in the O.J. Simpson case because Mr. Simpson has chosen a different line of defense: He says he wasn't there when Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend, Ronald Goldman, were hacked to death on June 12. Still, legal problems common to domestic homicide cases are already confronting prosecutors in Los Angeles.

In California, as in many states, it is hard to introduce evidence of previous domestic violence because courts generally consider criminal histories both inflammatory and irrelevant to the particular facts at hand.

Only if a defendant opens the door to such evidence by introducing testimony about his good character can such damning background be presented in court — and then only for the limited purpose of undercutting a character witness's credibility.

There are exceptions: In Hawaii last year, for example, a prosecutor found a new legal strategy to introduce testimony about a man's history of domestic violence. The defendant, who had strangled his wife, said



John Sweeney, right, and his attorney, Mike Adelson, listened to a jury's verdict of voluntary manslaughter in the strangulation death of his girlfriend in 1983. He served four years in prison.

he had lost his temper because he suspected he was not the father of her newborn. To challenge his defense that the violence was provoked (and thus not premeditated), the prosecutor cited modern theories about battering, which say men use their temper and the threat of their strength to intimidate and control women; the final deadly episode, the prosecutor said, showed the defendant exerting control, not losing it.

A judge let jurors hear about the violent history, and the man was convicted of murder.

'Internal Inconsistency'

Donna K. Coker of Stanford Law School said there is an "internal inconsistency" to a batterer's protestations. "He'll say, 'I lost control so I had to shut her up,'" said Ms. Coker, who has written about the crime-of-passion defense.

But prosecutors are usually prevented from trying to show that a defendant had a pattern of domestic violence, especially if it involves women other than the latest victim. In a 1983 Los Angeles case, John Sweeney,

a chef at the restaurant Ma Maison, was charged with murdering his lover, the actress Dominique Dunne. His lawyer, Michael L. Adelson, blocked testimony about Mr. Sweeney's violent relationship with another woman.

Instead, Mr. Sweeney raised the heat-of-passion defense. Mr. Sweeney, said Mr. Adelson, had grown up in a violent household and when Ms. Dunne rejected him, something snapped. A jury found Mr. Sweeney guilty of voluntary manslaughter rather than premeditated murder, and he served just under four years in prison.

"It's not an insanity plea," said Stephen J. Schulhofer, a professor at the University of Chicago law school. "It's quite the opposite: it's a disturbance that would lead a reasonable person to lose their control — the whole premise of the defense is that your mental makeup is normal."

The laws allowing such a defense are modern versions of old English common laws, which said that a man who killed his wife was doing away with his own property, while a wife who killed her husband, the king of the manor, had committed treason. Until the early 1970's, New Mexico and Texas said that a man who caught his

Simpson claims an alibi. Juries often acquit husbands of murder without one.

wife in adultery and killed her could claim justifiable homicide, and be acquitted.

Every state has a heat-of-passion definition of manslaughter. Some states say that the homicide must have occurred within moments of the provoking event; any longer and the defendant would have had time to cool off and plan the murder.

But other states take a more permissive view. In a case where the defendant waited 20 hours in the victim's apartment to kill her, the California Supreme Court ruled in 1976 that a jury should have been allowed to consider either voluntary manslaughter or murder. The 20 hours, said the court, was not a cooling-off but a heating-up period, during which the defendant's rage smoldered.

Ten states, including New York and Connecticut, have broad definitions of heat-of-passion crimes, said Professor Schulhofer. Rather than requiring one event to be so explosive that it results in a slaying, these states say that if a defendant shows he was extremely emotionally disturbed, his violent action does not have to be triggered by one event.

That defense succeeds when a lawyer can present the defendant as someone whose tragic downfall was that he loved too well. Jack T. Litman, a New York criminal defense lawyer, said, "You try to find jurors who suffered emotional upheavals, who had been very much in love, lost that love, and felt so much anguish and pain that they felt their lives were over."

In the far rarer cases when the victim is a husband and the defendant is a battered wife, the courtroom tactics change dramatically. Usually, it is the defendant who wants to introduce testimony about the violent history of the relationship, and the prosecutor who wants to block it.

Women, say prosecutors and defense lawyers, tend to kill out of fear rather than anger, although a homicidal rage by a woman is not unheard of. Grace L. Suarez, a deputy public defender in San Francisco, said: "Women can put up with a battering husband or a philandering one, but not both at once. That's when they try to get a Smith & Wesson divorce." Although the perception that women have a higher conviction rate for spousal murder and receive harsher sentences is still largely anecdotal, several states' reports have raised that concern.

Juries are less inclined to be persuaded by a woman who tries to raise a crime-of-passion argument, say lawyers. "The trespass on your sexual property is still a male, Rambo-like notion," Professor Schulhofer said.

The World

Arafat Greets His People And Gets an Earful

By YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM

YASIR ARAFAT may have learned as much about his Palestinian people in the five days he spent here this month as in the last two and a half decades of his exile.

The Palestine Liberation Organization chairman's visit to the land he calls home defied all predictions. Where excitement was expected there was calm, almost boredom. Huge crowds were expected to swamp Jericho and Gaza to honor him. They simply didn't materialize.

There weren't any massive Jewish demonstrations against him either — a testament, perhaps, to a recognition that if the Arabs weren't going into a frenzy, why should Israelis?

So the first lesson of the visit seemed to be that the majority of Palestinians, and Israelis, had matured into believers in the peace process in the weeks and months before Mr. Arafat finally arrived in Gaza on July 1.

But that was not entirely comforting news for Mr. Arafat. Many times in his exile in Tunisia, he had heard that his 2 million fellow Palestinians who were enduring Israeli occupation — those "of the inside" in the P.L.O.'s argot — were a tenacious and skeptical people. And now he was seeing the reality: They are demanding and skeptical about him as well.

Throughout the visit, Palestinians from all walks of life got a further message to the P.L.O. as well: that they expect better government, not sloganeering. In conversations, interviews and many encounters with his people, they demanded to know what can be done about the economy, social services, schooling and housing.

Rashid Erekat, a retired United Nations employee in Jericho who describes himself as a firm supporter of Mr. Arafat, told a reporter there is not much tolerance or desire among Palestinians for reveling in celebrations of what is still a skeletal offer of independence. "The moment he stepped onto Palestinian soil, Arafat's image and task have changed from a man leading a battle of arms to one leading a peaceful struggle for a settlement with Israel," said Mr. Erekat. "In this he has got a lot to learn from people on the ground. We have been living with them for 27 years, after all."

Mohammed Abdelhadi, a middle-aged owner of a car repair shop in Jericho, put it this way: "I don't want to fight any more. But I can't tell you what's in my 14-year-old's head. If he cannot find a job, if he cannot

travel, if he has no future, will he accept to quit fighting too?" The P.L.O., Mr. Abdelhadi believes, must translate "this self-rule where we have no land, no sea and no borders, into hope for a better future."

Yet, for all the criticism directed at him, Mr. Arafat remains the one person with enough political stature to unite his people and the only one willing to try. Most of the rest of the P.L.O. leadership has melted away, having been removed by him, having resigned or having simply not survived the test of respect and popularity. But it doesn't mean he is the only Palestinian offering a strategy. Hamas, the Muslim fundamentalist movement, still calls for war with Israel and last week resumed its attacks on soldiers and settlers in the West Bank.

The squalor in Gaza carried a message: What's needed is governance, not grandiosity.

Democratic critics of Mr. Arafat like Haidar Abdel-shafi, who led the Palestinian negotiators at the Madrid peace conference in 1991, are sitting on the fence — having withdrawn to register their objections to Mr. Arafat's one-man ruling style, and to avoid blame for supporting a deal that may not improve people's day-to-day lives. And in the refugee camps of Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan, militant leftists say they will destroy the peace accord if they can.

Against all those rivals and adversaries, Mr. Arafat has only one real option — to widen support for his deal among Palestinians "of the inside."

Mr. Arafat seemed to get the message. His customary mobilizing skill was evident in his first speech in Gaza, where he filled the air with sweeping if vague nationalistic phrases alluding to martyrs and the struggle for Palestine and for Jerusalem. But that quickly faded when it was met with a lack of effusiveness.

In his next few speeches, Mr. Arafat did something he hasn't done in a long time — he talked directly to his audiences, not above their heads. In Gaza and in Jericho, he reached out for support, asked for patience, and demanded unity. Instead of reveling in the heady tri-



Yasir Arafat was lifted on the shoulders of Palestinian police last week as he entered the Gaza Strip.

umph of being back, he was reflecting the immensity of the work to be done.

Atia Masarwah, a schoolteacher from Jerusalem, contrasted Mr. Arafat's return with that of the first police units to reach Jericho in May. "The return of thousands of Palestinian army exiles drew many more well-wishers than that of Arafat, because it was about a real accomplishment, the first palpable repatriation of exiled Palestinians to their home. But the return of Arafat himself only reminded people of what must be done to realize the full range of Palestinian aspirations."

Echoes of Reality

By the end of his visit, Mr. Arafat found himself saying similar things. In his speech to the meager 8,000 people who came out in 113-degree heat to greet him Wednesday in Jericho, he described his accord with Israel as "the best agreement we could get in the worst possible situation."

With its overflowing sewers, its teeming population of a million, an unemployment rate of 50 percent and its pressing demand for immediate attention, the reality of Gaza had simply swept aside all the symbolism of the exile's return. Throughout the five days here, Mr. Arafat heard delegation after delegation of Palestinians ask him to get relatives out of jail, fix the inadequate roads and power lines, and lift the economic depression.

It was telling that shortly after he arrived, Mr.

Arafat announced that he would live in the highly politicized Gaza Strip — not in far more docile Jericho, the West Bank agricultural town and winter resort where he had first planned to make his home. "Jericho is the symbol, but Gaza is the reality," said Nabil Shaath, the most senior Palestinian official in the National Palestinian Authority, which rules the two autonomous regions. "This is where a majority of the Palestinians live."

Mr. Arafat reflected his uncomfortable metamorphosis in increasingly realistic responses. He inaugurated an Italian-funded citrus plant, gave the go-ahead for design work on a new port in Gaza, announced the planned construction of 30,000 housing units, and spoke of an "agricultural revolution" to come.

As important, he skirted his much-promised vow to pray in Jerusalem, accepting the Israeli view that at this point it would be far too inflammatory. As he went on to his second, third, fourth and fifth day of visits he peeled off the honor guards, the music bands and other pompous accoutrements that had marked his arrival.

There is little doubt that Mr. Arafat felt some relief when he left for Paris Wednesday for the less demanding mission of collecting a UNESCO peace prize.

He left the date of his return to Gaza undefined, but among his aides there was a palpable recognition that his old life style of hopping from one country to another to give speeches is over. Given the mood of his people, if he is to retain his role as their leader he is going to have to return here to live — and to govern.

No Welcome Mat for Haitians

When Neighbors Aren't Friends

By HOWARD W. FRENCH

FOR nearly three years now, the United States has confronted a tide of Haitian refugees whose management has gone well beyond its considerable logistical challenges to become a sore on the conscience of a country that cherishes an image of itself as warm and welcoming to foreigners.

As scenes of Haitians being stockaded in sweltering tent cities have become commonplace, a moral question has arisen in Washington: Is it just the Haitians' blackness and poverty that causes them to be treated differently from, say, Vietnamese, Russians or Cubans? And one truth that gets lost in the heat and fog of debate is this: The question could just as easily be asked in the capitals of the Caribbean, albeit with different perspectives on race and racism.

Lost in the reflection and debate over the United States' handling of the more than 50,000 Haitians who have fled their country since the September 1991 military coup that overthrew the Rev. Jean-Bertrand Aristide has been the cool treatment reserved for Haitians throughout the hemisphere.

Other nations have shown more rhetorical zeal than the United States in supporting Father Aristide, but 34 months into Haiti's crisis the United States, for all its perceived stinginess toward them, remains the only country that has willingly been host to sizeable numbers of refugees who have fled what Haiti's President calls "a house on



Haitian refugees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, were detained last week after being picked up at sea by the Coast Guard.

only to quietly withdraw the offer a few days later. More recently, Washington asked Jamaica to help out with the refugee problem. The best American diplomats were able to obtain was an agreement for a leased hospital ship, the Comfort, to process Haitian refugees in Kingston harbor. Even this raised hackles in Jamaica, with the opposition Labor Party objecting, saying that Haiti's refugees were "a U.S. problem."

"There was initially a wave of public concern that some of these people could jump ship and swim ashore," said Canute James, a Jamaican journalist, referring to the public aversion to the plan. "A lot of this, I believe is simply racist. Although Haiti is in the middle of the Caribbean, most people know very little about Haitians. They may as well be from the other side of the world." Implicit in Mr. James's remarks is that the term "racist" can apply not just to skin color but to peculiarities of culture, language and nationality as well.

Haitians, who have long thought of themselves as awkwardly fitting into Latin America, have themselves begun to recognize this cultural isolation as one of the most

underrated elements in the country's seemingly perpetual political troubles.

Beyond the country's blackness and poverty, Haiti is the only French-speaking country in Latin America, and its Creole, the universal language of daily life, throws a further shroud of impenetrability over the land.

A Revolutionary History

A proud revolutionary history, moreover, has made many Haitians scornful and prickly toward foreigners, particularly those Caribbean neighbors, also with dark skin, whose colonial status only began to end in the 1980's.

Told recently that soldiers from small neighboring islands might participate in a Haitian peacekeeping force, one Haitian intellectual cried, "Anything would be preferable to being subjected to people like those, without history, without souls."

Haitians realize that, as much as the continuing boat people crisis, it is because their fate has captured the attention of black America, whose political leaders have

refused to allow the issue to die, that their troubles have remained on the political front-burner in the United States all these months. But if they are unaccustomed to solidarity like this, Haitians say they have quickly learned its lessons: As Haitians have settled in the United States in recent years, their country has become less and less a Latin, or even Caribbean nation, in its cultural identity.

Instead, Haitians have begun to tie their fates to the United States. And as Haitian-Americans grow in number, both returning to their country for visits and becoming politically active in the United States, they will increasingly determine the direction their homeland takes.

"The black American relationship has already proven to be extremely important to us," said Lionel Delatour, a Haitian political scientist who has written on the subject. "Now what we will increasingly see is the 300,000 Haitians born in the United States who are black Americans as well as Haitian-Americans serving as a vital bridge. That is our hope for modernizing, politically, culturally and economically."

A Spin Doctor Goes Abroad

NAPLES, Italy

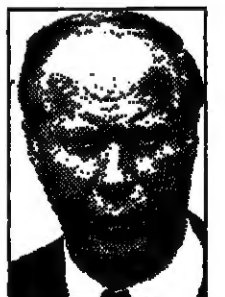
DAVID R. GERGEN, who helped make Ronald Reagan's image what it was and then was recruited to do the same for Bill Clinton, has found it hard to shake his own public image, as the master of spin. Even under his new title of Special Adviser to the President and the Secretary of State, his debut was most remarked upon here last week for the intensity of the Administration's efforts to manipulate public perception.

To be sure, Mr. Gergen stayed behind the scenes during the President's European trip. But no one traveling with them could help but notice how suddenly accessible often-remote Administration officials had become. In briefing rooms, hotel lobbies, even on the charter aircraft carrying the White House press, they descended so relentlessly that whispering began about just what was going on. When even the State Department's director of policy planning, James Steinberg, showed up on the press plane and volunteered a mid-air pre-briefing on the summit meeting for the seven biggest industrialized democracies, the explanation that jumped to everyone's lips was that a lot was being done to distract attention from Haiti, and that it must be Mr. Gergen's doing.

In fact, as his aides pointed out, Mr. Gergen has not started his new assignment. In helping to orchestrate the delivery of Mr. Clinton's message, they said, he was just doing what he has done since he joined the White House staff a year ago and quickly worked to transform last year's Group of Seven meeting into a stage for his new boss.

But that is exactly the role that Mr. Gergen has been seeking to escape in his climb from communications guru to foreign-policy maven. So it was somehow fitting that his first test in international diplomacy came down to damping down a blow-up with the press.

The challenge arose in Warsaw, where a scuffle between American and Polish journalists threatened to erupt into a major confrontation once Polish security men intervened on behalf of their countrymen. Mr. Gergen cornered a senior Foreign Ministry official, who promptly saw the wisdom of apologizing.



Gergen

Scorned by Latin America (and scornful), Haiti rethinks its cultural alliances.

fire." Last week Panama provided the most dramatic example of the cold feet Haiti's other neighbors get when asked to help temporarily shoulder the burden of the crisis in Haiti. Just days after the outgoing President, Guillermo Endara, agreed to receive as many as 10,000 Haitians on Panamanian soil, he abruptly canceled the arrangement. Mr. Endara complained that the United States had sought to shift the terms of the agreement without prior consultation, but few could doubt that a political firestorm in Panama about the presence of large numbers of Haitians was a major factor in his decision.

Panama is far from alone in its ambivalence. Venezuela announced at a recent foreign ministers' meeting in Brazil that it would be willing to receive Haitian refugees,

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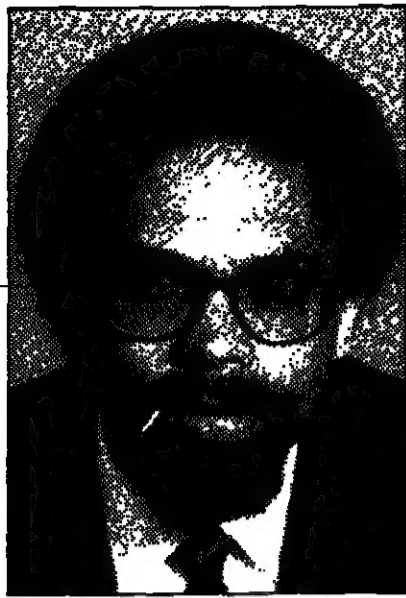
Ideas & Trends



The Rev. Benjamin Chavis



Louis Farrakhan



Prof. Cornel West



The Rev. Jesse Jackson



Robert Woodson



The Rev. Al Sharpton

Waters Are Roiled in the Civil Rights Mainstream

By DON TERRY

HAKI MADHUBUTI, a middle-aged poet and pan-African nationalist, did something last month that he never thought he would do. He wrote out a check for \$500 and joined the traditionally moderate and thoroughly mainstream National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He did so because he admires the efforts of the N.A.A.C.P.'s executive director, Benjamin F. Chavis, to reach out further than the organization ever has to the kaleidoscope of black America, from its working- and middle-class backbone to its Hip Hop and discontented young to its nationalist left and right, including Louis Farrakhan, who was invited by Mr. Chavis to a gathering of civil rights leaders last month in Baltimore, occasioning harsh criticism of the N.A.A.C.P. head. "Ben Chavis is a breath of fresh air," Mr. Madhubuti said. "He's a visionary."

Around the same time, Michael Meyers, a former official of the civil rights organization and a member for nearly 30 years, slammed his checkbook shut in disgust and a howl of betrayal. Then he went on television

and vowed to do everything possible to oust Mr. Chavis for the very things that made the post so hopeful.

"The N.A.A.C.P. has been hijacked by black extremists and radicals," Mr. Meyers said in a recent interview. "We have to get it back."

This weekend, the N.A.A.C.P. is gathering in Chicago for its 85th annual convention, where the two factions will surely clash like bitter brothers fighting over their grandfather's inheritance.

What is ultimately at stake is the soul of the N.A.A.C.P. And, because it is the nation's oldest and largest civil rights group, the future of the entire civil rights movement, so successful a generation ago, seemingly so unfocused and confused today, could also hang in the balance.

Trapped in Its Past?

Some veterans of the struggle are debating the merits of coalitions between mainstream groups like the N.A.A.C.P. and more extreme organizations like Mr. Farrakhan's Nation of Islam. Some are even asking if the civil rights movement is relevant any longer. After all, they say, the granddaddy of the movement sometimes seems trapped in its past and still uses the word "colored" in its title.

What makes the future even more hazy is the fact that blacks can hardly hear each other debate the issues over the din of competing black voices. They belong to people as diverse as the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the Rev. Al Sharpton, the author and scholar Cornel West. They belong to Republicans, socialists, Baptists,

Does the N.A.A.C.P. make sense anymore?

Democrats, Muslims, civil rights veterans singing "We Shall Overcome" and former gang leaders turned urban peacemakers.

"It's not just a diversity of opinion," said Adolph Reed Jr., a professor of political science at Northwestern University. "It's a diversity of interests. There used to be a least common denominator. There isn't any more."

The Jim Crow laws and lynch mobs that made unity easier and clearer 30 years ago are gone. But so are the

Fannie Lou, the Malcolms and the Martins who inspired so many out of their homes and into the streets to face police dogs and firehoses.

A few voices on the right and the left now say the N.A.A.C.P. and its civil rights kin should also go, that they have outlived their usefulness.

"What you're seeing today," said Robert Woodson, a black conservative and the president of an organization that trains community groups, "is a civil rights leadership that continues to apply policies that were effective 30 years ago but are ineffective in addressing the challenges and issues of today."

It isn't having a cup of coffee at a lunch counter but being able to get a mortgage to buy the coffee shop that is a cutting-edge issue today, along with crime and political power. A few years ago, for example, black mayors led the nation's three largest cities. Today, three white men, including two Republicans, control New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.

"We have to do something and quick," says the Chicago writer Salim Muwakkil. "We are being buried beneath an avalanche of negative statistics, and the Federal Government has other concerns."

Instead of retiring groups like the N.A.A.C.P., Mr. Muwakkil and many

others say, it is time to retool the movement and to map new strategies. The civil rights movement, they say, might be needed more than ever in these days when the threat to life and limb in black America comes from so many different directions, from the bank that refuses to lend a dime to the inner city to the boy who lives next door and carries a pistol, a crack vial and a heart turned to stone by disappointment and hopelessness.

Coffee Isn't Enough

"The historical circumstances have changed fundamentally from the days we sought an integrated cup of coffee," said Manning Marable, a professor of history and the director of Columbia University's Institute for Research in African-American Studies. "The terms of the debate are not about integration anymore. The issue now is black survival in an era when the number of black people who are in prison doubles every seven years. It's a brave new world where the old political rules no longer fit. What is required is a breakthrough in the political imagination of today's black political leadership. The problems facing African-Americans today require a whole new set of political assumptions and skills."

Joseph Lowery, the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and a longtime member of the old guard of the civil rights movement, agreed. "The issues are more complex today," he said. "But racism is still blatant. In the 60's we were talking about breaking down the legal barriers. The issue now is political alignment. One party takes us for granted, the other just takes us."

Up to 40,000 people are expected to attend the N.A.A.C.P. convention, which will run for six days. Mr. Meyers said he will attend and spend much of his time drumming up support for what he calls the Ad-Hoc Committee to Save the N.A.A.C.P. "If the N.A.A.C.P. becomes just another black radical organization," Mr. Meyers said, "there will be a dramatic and drastic decline."

Mr. Madhubuti said he will also attend the convention, his first. "I not only joined the N.A.A.C.P.," he said. "I bought a lifetime membership." He laughed in wonderment and then became serious again. "If Ben Chavis is thwarted in his move to make the N.A.A.C.P. more inclusive, that will be a serious setback for all of us. In the 60's we had a saying, 'unity without uniformity.' We have to try to make it work. I don't see any other alternative."

On AIDS and Its Victims

The Face That Haunts

By GINA KOLATA

SINCE 1981, the start of the AIDS epidemic, more than 93,000 Americans have died of the disease. But one stands out more than others: Kimberly Bergalis, the self-declared "innocent victim," the young woman who angrily insisted that she had done nothing wrong, nothing to contract the disease except visit her dentist, Dr. David Acer.

When, weak and emaciated, Kimberly Bergalis testified before Congress in 1991, she set off nationwide alarm. Her testimony, asserted George Annas, an ethicist and lawyer at Boston University School of Public Health, may have been "the most dangerous two minutes in the history of the AIDS epidemic." Although Dr. Acer remains the only health care worker in the United States alleged to have transmitted the AIDS virus to patients, the heart-rending sight of Ms. Bergalis, dying at 23, sparked a demand that health care workers be tested for the AIDS virus, and prohibited from practicing if they tested positive for H.I.V., the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Ms. Bergalis's story even was the subject of a play, "Patient A," performed Off Broadway last year.

And now, nearly three years after Ms. Bergalis died, after her poignant story began to fade, she is back in the news again, the subject of a recent report on the CBS News program "60 Minutes" entitled "Kimberly's Story." This time, the story had a different tone. Maybe, the program said, Ms. Bergalis wasn't such an innocent victim. Maybe she was not a virgin, as she had proclaimed, and maybe her own sexual behavior led to her infection with the AIDS virus. Moreover, the program said, maybe the other five people who were alleged to have contracted H.I.V. infections from Dr. Acer actually had other, previously undisclosed, risk factors.

Of course, the very notion of an "innocent victim" is offensive to many people. "If you define an innocent victim, you are implicitly suggesting that there are guilty perpetrators," said Dr. Allan Brandt, a professor of the history of medicine at Harvard University. "It sets up an us-versus-them approach."

And that was what was so disturbing about Ms. Bergalis. She was "us," not "them," in the minds of many Americans. Ethicists, social historians, and gay men zero-in on different aspects of her story so that it becomes a tale for every purpose. In effect, said Shirley Lindenbaum, a professor of anthropology at the Graduate School of the City University of New York, Ms. Bergalis's story has become "sort of a shadow play, a print-out of the social assumptions in our society."

Dr. Will Gaylin, chairman of the Hastings



Did Kimberly Bergalis, above, contract the H.I.V. virus from her dentist, or not?

Center, an ethics research center in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., and professor of psychiatry at Columbia University, said that one reason so many Americans remain haunted by Ms. Bergalis was that we saw her and we saw her suffering. He himself cannot forget "the visual impact of a fragile woman, particularly in that testimony before Congress. Hume was right when he said sympathy, compassion, is a visual phenomenon. We saw her. We saw her in her helplessness."

And then, Dr. Gaylin said, there was the horror of getting AIDS from a dentist: "We all go to dentists. We don't all go to bathhouses or shoot up with common needles."

Easy to Identify With

Just as important, said Dr. Arthur Caplan, director of the Center for Bioethics at the University of Pennsylvania, was that Ms. Bergalis was white, middle-class and "desexualized." She was "someone people identified with," he said. And, Dr. Caplan added, "She was angry and she voiced her anger in ways that hadn't been heard in the AIDS debate." But the possibility that Ms. Bergalis may have had sex injects a sour note into the myth. Dr. Caplan said that possibility plays to the belief among many middle-class Americans that disease does not strike the virtuous, that if you live right and play by the rules, you will be healthy. "It's a late 20th-century version of Calvinism," Dr. Caplan said. "Calvin believed that material rewards

showed your worth in the eyes of God. Twentieth-century Americans believe that a healthy body shows your worth in God's eyes. It's a kind of secular cult."

Ms. Bergalis violated that belief, and the new speculation about her appeals to some because they say that, in fact, health still is virtue's reward, Dr. Caplan asserted.

Larry Kramer, a gay advocate for the rights of people with AIDS, sees it somewhat differently. He said that the appeal of the argument that Ms. Bergalis and the others had risk factors for AIDS is that it contradicts the official explanation. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said, and still says, that the most likely route of transmission was Dr. Acer.

"Sixty Minutes" says one thing, the C.D.C. says another," Mr. Kramer said. "I have more faith in '60 Minutes.' What this says is that nobody believes anything the Government is telling us about anything having to do with AIDS — how it's spread, how many people are getting it. I think that is reflected in this story's refusing to die."

The mystery of how Ms. Bergalis got AIDS probably will remain unsolved, and the questions about her private life probably are irrelevant to an understanding of H.I.V. transmission. But the face haunts us. In the end, said Ms. Lindenbaum, each person sees in the Kimberly Bergalis story a confirmation of their own views of society, human nature and the AIDS epidemic — and victims, "innocent" or otherwise.

As Scientists Scale Their High Towers

Continued from page 1

forever tantalized by the possibility that more elegant laws lie barely beyond our reach. Even worse, if we are presented with data that appears lawless and random, we cannot know if subtle patterns lurk within, order that we haven't been clever enough to ferret out.

Plato thought of numbers, concepts and laws as ideals existing in a nonphysical realm. But the work of Dr. Chaitin's colleague at I.B.M., Rolf Landauer, suggests that the laws science discovers are themselves subject to limitations. Information is physical — whether it consists of magnetic spots on a disk drive or patterns of neurons in a brain — and so it must obey the laws of physics. Again, science seems constrained by the impossibility of separating itself from the very world it strives to understand.

In trying to construct a science of science, people like Dr. Chaitin and Dr. Landauer are questioning some of the deepest assumptions of their craft. Since Newton, scientific laws have been expressed in the form of differential equations, which have exact solutions, and with the so-called real numbers, which can be expressed as infinitely long decimal expansions. Pi equals 3.14159 . . .

In practice, science inevitably falls short of this ideal of infinite precision. In quantum physics, the simplest atom — hydrogen, with one proton and one electron — can be described precisely. But the equation for the helium atom, with its additional proton — is intractable. We must make do with good approximations. Estimates of the size of the shards of the Shoemaker-Levy comet vary so widely that some scientists predict there will be no measurable impact on Jupiter at all.

Science has long operated on the assumption that space is continuous, with infinitely many points between two marks on a line. Mathematicians have calculated

Way out where the silences roar, science seeks its limits.

pi beyond a billion decimal places. But 61 decimal places are enough to describe a circle girding the visible universe with a deviation of less than a single Planck length — a unit 10^{33} (1 followed by 20 zeroes) times smaller than a proton. This seems as close to perfectly circular as a real circle can be. Do the rest of the decimal places have any meaning?

The mathematician Herman Weyl once said that the belief in an infinite continuum of numbers "taxes the strength of our faith hardly less than the doctrines of the

early Fathers of the Church or the Scholastic philosophers of the Middle Ages." Few scientists are ready to abandon differential equations and real numbers for the more realistic mathematics Dr. Chaitin is proposing. But in seeking a foundation for science, everything is up for grabs, including the universality of mathematics.

For centuries philosophers have debated whether mathematics is invented or discovered. Taking a middle ground, the 19th-century mathematician Leopold Kronecker declared, "God made the integers; all else is the work of man."

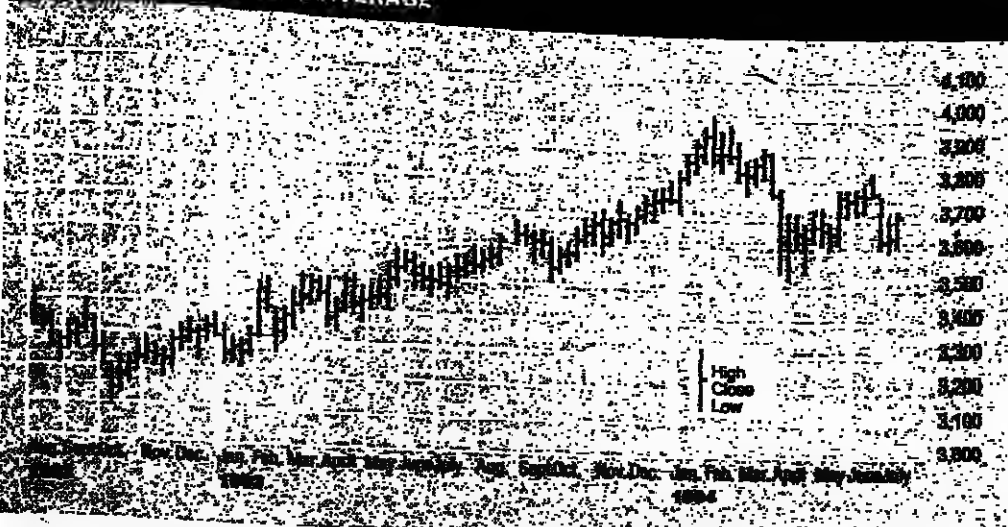
Einstein, it seems, went even further. Even the integers, he wrote, are "obviously an invention of the human mind, a self-created tool which simplifies the ordering of certain sensory experiences." News of those distant Jovian explosions will come to us in a shower of numbers, interpreted — perhaps invented — by human minds.



John S. Dykes

The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



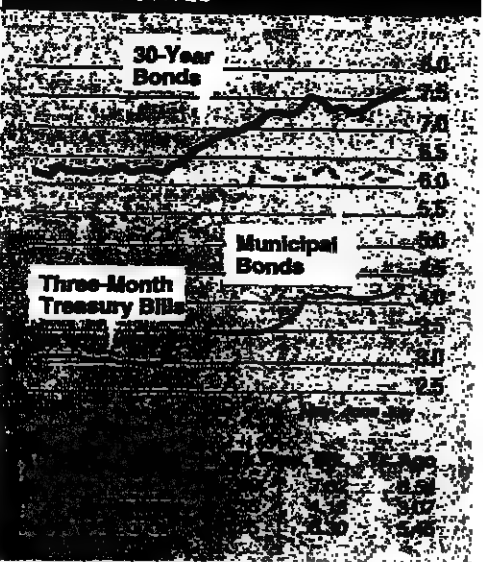
MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	1,311	1,931	395
Declined	1,205	2,292	427
Unchanged	462	937	167
Issues Traded	2,968	5,160	989
New Highs	67	126	25
New Lows	194	261	70

MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,709.14	+62.49	+1.71	+1.20
D. J. Transp	1,602.52	+7.95	+0.49	+9.07
D. J. Util	181.72	+3.56	+2.00	+20.75
S&P 500	449.55	+3.35	+0.75	+3.62
S&P Indust	523.29	+4.65	+0.90	+3.13
NYSE Comp	248.11	+1.77	+0.72	+4.23
Nasdaq	707.46	+0.61	+0.09	+8.93
Amex	425.45	+0.73	+0.17	+10.84
Russell 2000	241.92	+0.80	+0.33	+6.45
Wilshire 5000	4,440.18	+26.79	+0.61	+4.67
Value Line	276.90	+0.89	+0.32	+6.22

INTEREST RATES



New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE

	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
Ford	115,219	30 3/4	+1 1/2
IBM	87,613	56 1/2	-3/4
PepsiCo	84,624	30 3/4	+1/4
GM	80,970	51 1/2	+3/4
Motorola	79,233	44 1/2	+1/4
TelMex	73,988	55 1/4	+1/4
Chrysler	72,356	48 1/2	+1 3/4
WalMart	70,472	24 3/4	+1/4
GenEl	66,613	47 3/4	+1
PhilM	66,409	53	+1 1/2
Pennny	65,958	49	+2 1/4
Compaq	64,836	33 1/4	+1
Merck	60,482	29 1/2	-3/4
EMC	59,586	14 1/2	+3/4
RJR	58,656	6	-1/2

PERCENTAGE GAINERS

	Last	Chg.	Pct.
Pilgr	8 1/4	+1 1/2	22.2
USM pf	17 1/4	+2 1/2	19.3
Kaiser	5 1/2	+7/8	18.9
USM n	17 1/4	+2 1/2	15.8
USM wt	7 1/2	+1 1/2	16.7
NwEq	10	+1 1/2	15.9
Cytacind n	24 1/2	+3 1/2	15.7
BorgWaut n	26	+3 1/2	14.9
ComPayc	13 1/2	+1 1/2	14.9
HitMg A s	24 1/2	+3 1/2	14.7
NwMed	5 1/2	+7/8	13.9
RepGyp	10 1/4	+1 1/4	13.9
ElacA	5 1/4	+7/8	13.5
CustCok	11 1/4	+1 1/4	13.4
LSI Lg	28 1/4	+3 1/4	13.4

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

	Last	Chg.	Pct.
CMLs	8 1/2	-1 1/2	-21.5
AmAsiaPac n	27	-7 1/2	-21.5
Diagnat	17 1/4	-4	-23.0
AirFrt	29	-6 1/2	-22.6
DimeNY	9	-1 1/2	-16.7
TJX	19	-3 1/2	-18.4
BestBy s	24 1/2	-3 1/2	-13.5
IntCap n	12 1/4	-1 1/2	-12.1
Sofamor I	10 1/2	-1 1/2	-14.3
QuantRes	7 1/2	-1	-13.3
LnStr wt	6 1/2	-1 1/2	-23.1
EmpDe pfb	7	-3/4	-10.7
PhmRee	6 1/2	-1 1/2	-23.1
BrushW	14 1/2	-1 1/2	-10.3
GnRad	5	-1 1/2	-30.0

Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE

	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
Wellsf	169,924	20	-5 1/4
Micrft s	167,676	49 1/2	-3/4
Intel	139,939	59 1/2	+1/4
CSBoll	128,731	22 1/2	+1/4
3Com	93,254	48 1/2	+1 1/2
SynOpt	89,257	15 1/2	-1/4
SnapBv s	84,278	19 1/2	-1 1/4
Oracle s	81,708	37 1/2	+1/4
USSt s	78,847	37 1/2	+1/4
KnwW	73,385	3 1/2	-2

PERCENTAGE GAINERS

	Last	Chg.	Pct.
LQ Int	14 1/2	+12 1/2	85.4
TrwHm un	13 1/4	+4 1/4	32.8
NewCm un	6	+2	33.3
FinLine	8 1/2	+2	23.8
AdvTls	6	+1 1/2	25.0
OrthTo	5 1/2	+1 1/4	25.4
Apple s	15	+3 1/2	24.0
IntProq wt	5	+1 1/2	30.0
BasPr	12 1/2	+2 1/2	20.0
TrwHm	9 1/4	+2 1/2	26.5

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

	Last	Chg.	Pct.
SeaCapGp	4 1/4	-5 1/2	-55.4
SummaF	12	-10	-45.5
MTI Tch	3 1/2	-2 1/2	-42.9
KnwW	3 1/2	-2 1/2	-39.0
Berluc	9 1/2	-4 1/2	-47.9
IntNeem	3 1/2	-1 1/2	-32.9
Meghert	4 1/2	-2 1/2	-50.0
ConceptDr	3 1/2	-1 1/2	-30.0
Teltron s	6 1/2	-2 1/2	-25.7
PerTchl n	14	-4 1/2	-24.3

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE

	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
XLC	29,590	15 1/2	-1/4
CheySft s	27,801	8 1/2	-1/2
Viacom wB	20,181	30 1/4	-1/4
Viacom wI	18,323	5 1/4	+1/4
RoyalO	14,001	4 1/4	-1/4

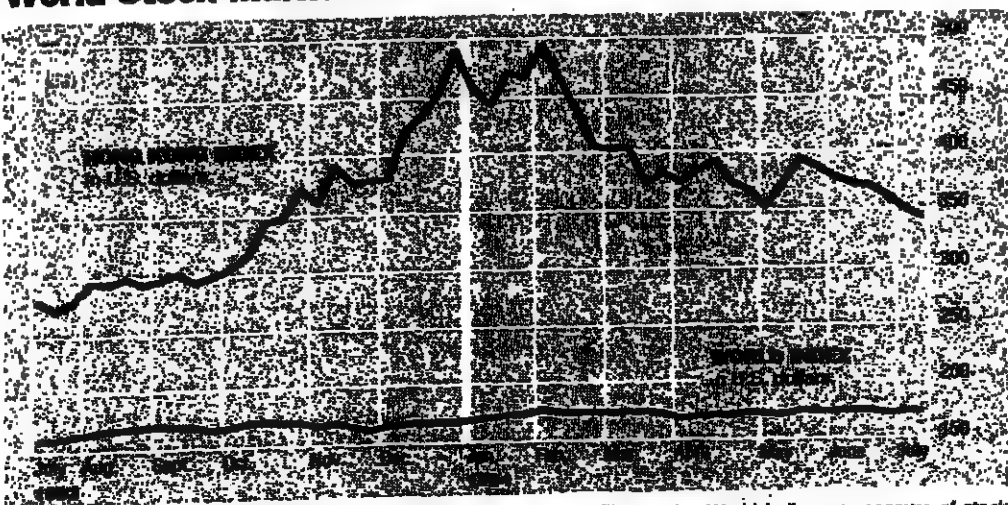
PERCENTAGE GAINERS

	Last	Chg.	Pct.
Polyph	6 1/2	+1 1/2	23.1
TrwHm un	13 1/4	+4 1/4	32.8
NewCm un	6	+2	33.3
FinLine	8 1/2	+2	23.8
AdvTls	6	+1 1/2	25.0
OrthTo	5 1/2	+1 1/4	25.4
Apple s	15	+3 1/2	24.0
IntProq wt	5	+1 1/2	30.0
BasPr	12 1/2	+2 1/2	20.0
TrwHm	9 1/4	+2 1/2	26.5

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

	Last	Chg.	Pct.
SheMdf	5 1/2	-1 1/2	-27.3
Ludac I	6 1/4	-1 1/2	-19.4
DRPapSv pf	11 1/2	-2 1/2	-17.9
AmReatr	7 1/2	-1 1/2	-17.6
NotHd	5	-3/4	-15.0

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. In conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE IN U.S. DOLLARS

Country	Index	% Chg.	Rank	% Chg.	YTD	Dividend	YTD	Exchange	YTD
Australia	163.29	-0.0	19	-2.1	14	3.71	148.80	-9.1	1.3682
Austria	185.68	-0.0	20	0.4	10	1.05	151.85	-8.8	11.0765
Belgium	186.98	1.4	8	2.6	8	4.13	133.90	-7.7	32.54
Britain	188.11	1.0	11	-9.2	20	4.20	179.18	-12.8	0.6494
Canada	124.18	1.3	9	-8.5	19	2.71	125.02	-4.0	1.3903
Denmark	259.52	0.1	15	5.0	8	1.98	218.51	-4.4	8.1806
Finland	151.32	6.7	1	22.8	2	0.86	165.34	10.4	5.2083
France	164.92	3.2	2	-6.3	18	1.82	113.77	-10.1	1.5741
Germany	138.03	2.0	6	-0.9	12	1.22	130.86	-14.2	5.4085
Hong Kong	343.46	-2.2	24	-29.8	24	3.48	340.78	-29.8	7.7281
Ireland	83.66	2.8	5	22.0	3	0.73	97.66	11.4	0.657
Italy	168.01	-0.0	18	29.1	1	1.82	104.69	14.0	98.575
Japan	480.95	0.1	16	-22.1	23	1.77	480.99	-24.9	2.5987
Malaysia	196.78	3.1	4	-17.5	22	1.83	7314.61	-9.8	3.3991
Mexico	200.78	1.9	7	0.8	9	3.51	161.76	-8.4	1.7654
Netherlands	159.89	-1.6	23	-11.4	21	1.85	178.18	-2.8	6.9096
New Zealand	65.82	1.1	10	5.8	4	1.86	127.58	-0.7	1.3205
Norway	325.59	0.7	14	0.2	11	2.29	277.23	-10.7	4.74
Singapore	267.59	-0.8	22	-3.1	16	4.34	133.17	-11.7	130.235
South Africa	134.97	-0.8	12	2.2	7	1.73	231.47	-4.5	7.7907
Spain	200.70	-0.5	21	-1.2	13	1.87	130.08	-11.8	1.3265
Sweden	158.17	-0.5	13	-3.5	17	2.92	183.32	-3.5	11.9
Switzerland	183.32	0.7							
United States									

COMPOSITE INDEXES

	Index	% Chg.	Rank	% Chg.	YTD	Dividend	YTD	Exchange	YTD
Europe	163.88	1.4		-3.4		3.15	148.07	-10.3	
Europe/Pacific	169.44	0.5		9.2		1.90	127.58	-0.7	
World	173.52	0.8		5.8		2.27	147.20	-1.8	

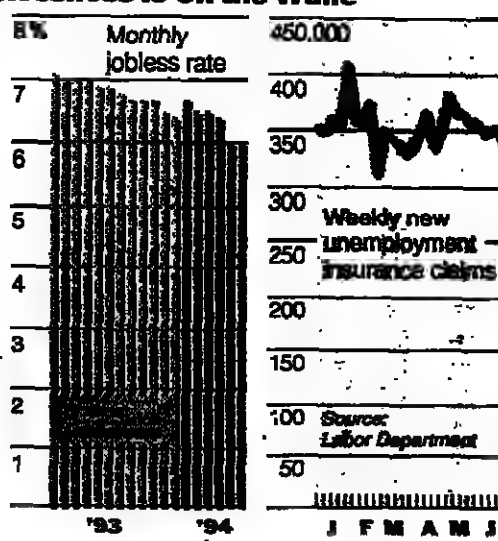
Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.

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The Economy

This Many Statistics Can't Lie: Joblessness Is On the Wane

Unless the statistics lie, the job picture keeps on improving. Last week came word of a surprise surge in payrolls in June — 379,000 jobs added — as the unemployment rate held steady at 6 percent. On top of that, new claims for unemployment benefits fell by 21,000, to 332,000, the largest drop since April and the lowest level since March. Of course, as always, statistics can fib a little. After a winter laden with snow days, for example, schools had to stay open longer, keeping school workers on the payroll. But, mainly, more jobs are appearing. And, yes, more jobs equals inflation scare equals rising interest rates. The yield on the 30-year Treasury bond jumped to its highest level since Nov. 9, 1992, the week of the Presidential election. But for President Clinton, the point was this: "We have still Americans who need jobs. We have still Americans who are working part time who wish to work full time."

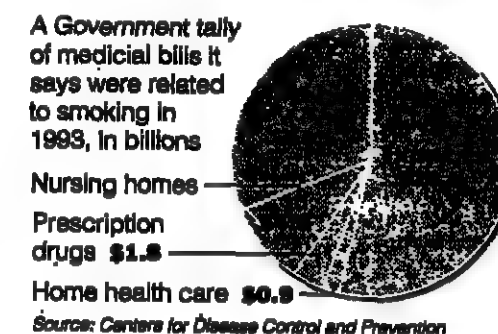


News From the Fed: No News

One on important front, nothing happened last week — and that movement was big news. Whenever Federal Reserve policy makers sit down to meet, the financial markets hold their collective breath, waiting to see if the central bank will tighten the screws a bit more by raising short-term rates. But after this meeting, the Fed said nothing, which observers took to mean the Fed had not acted. Of course, just because after recent meetings the Fed has gone public with its decisions doesn't mean it's still doing so. Many people still expect the Fed to act sometime this summer, and the latest job numbers could give them the final nudge.

Tally of Smoking's Health Costs

There are numerous ways of measuring the health costs of smoking — with the tobacco industry, of course, at one extreme, often saying there's no cost at all because smoking isn't dangerous. And last week a study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention came out with a novel statistic: for each pack of cigarettes smoked, the taxpayer pays an 89-cent medical bill. Here's how that works out, according to its survey: health care for smoking-related illnesses cost at least \$50 billion in 1993 (that represents fully 7 percent of the nation's total health costs), and Federal and state governments pay 43 percent of that. So of a total health cost of \$2.06 a pack, the taxpayer pays 89 cents.



Bretton Woods It's Not

When, exactly 50 years ago, world leaders met in Bretton Woods, N.H., they faced grand challenges: a world to rebuild, a global monetary system to reinvent. But as this week-end's summit meeting began in Naples, world leaders tiptoed around the currency question. The big industrial economies are doing just fine, but global bond and currency markets are already on edge — so don't rock the boat. When President Clinton tried his own brand of tiptoeing, though — saying he opposed propping up the dollar, not wanting to "choke off growth" worldwide — currency traders, sure enough, took the cue and sent the dollar near its all-time low.

Trump Tower South?

Once again, Donald Trump is out to spit up the neighborhood. Last week he said he'd become part owner of a certain Midtown office tower and immediately vowed to restore it to "its rightful position as a world-class real estate asset." That surely noble sentiment, though, was not greeted warmly by Peter Malkin, who's had partial control of the building and who was quick to voice his feeling that "it is a world-class real estate asset." Granted, it's not Trump Tower, but you still may have heard of it: it's called the Empire State Building. And Mr. Trump, it seems, now owns half of it — without having spent a penny. He managed that by helping the buyers — European and Asian investors — arrange financing.

A Crowded Exit at Fox

As Fox moves steadily toward television's big leagues, it's endured some highly visible growing pains — perhaps because Rupert Murdoch, whose News Corporation owns Fox, has been taking a special interest in it lately. Two years ago Barry Diller left as head of Fox Inc., beginning his detour in home-shopping land at QVC en route to CBS. More departures followed, with the latest coming last week, when Lucie Salhany, network television's highest-ranking woman, resigned from Fox Broadcasting after a reshuffling wiped out her position as chairwoman. Her tenure was marked by ups and downs, with one memorable down being her bet on Chevy Chase as Fox's great late-night hope.



Lucie Salhany

World Markets/Edward A. Gargan

It's a Case of U.S.-China Syndrome

FROM an all time high on Jan. 4, the Hong Kong stock market has skidded downhill like an errant grocery cart, skittering across pavement, jolting over rocks and careering around blind corners. Famously susceptible to the political and economic health of China looming just across the border — a cough from Deng Xiaoping, China's senior eminence, can bring on pneumonia here — the Hong Kong market is now troubled by last year's delirious property boom and this year's anxiety about the interest rate intentions of Alan Greenspan and the Federal Reserve.

Last week, the market continued its decline, with the Hang Seng index closing on Friday at 8,432.96, down 31 percent from its January high of 12,201.09. But apprehension about the Fed's two-day strategy meeting in Washington kept volume particularly narrow.

"In the first week of January the stock market peaked both in absolute terms and in terms of price/earnings ratios, at a P/E of about 21," said Kirk C. Sweeney, director of research for Lehman Brothers. A bullish assessment of Hong Kong's future delivered by Morgan Stanley last fall added to the skyrocketing property prices to turbocharge the market.

"But then at the beginning of the year," Mr. Sweeney said "you had concern about inflation and interest rates. There was concern that property prices would not be sustained. Deng Xiaoping is not getting any younger. So there was a correction. A market that increases 100 percent and retraces 30 percent is not unhealthy."

Clive Weedon, a director at Asia Equity Ltd., argues that the market began tripping over itself. "It got ahead of itself actually," he said. "Last year, a lot of foreign investors just came in and bought and bought and bought. And the whole thing got ahead of itself and naturally it came back."

Mr. Weedon added, "Last year, we had become reliant on overseas investment. We saw American money, Japanese money, European money. Now, American money is reasonably sensitive to interest rates. That

flow of equity funds has been stymied somewhat now."

Still, most analysts here are not alarmed. According to Anthony Bellingan, the regional research director of Peregrine Brokerage Ltd., sees a regional pattern in the Hong Kong market's performance. "It's down a third, which is comparable to Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia," he said. "In the region, it's not a unique phenomenon. It reflects that a lot of our markets are driven by international liquidity."

Like many analysts, Mr. Bellingan points to the role of American interest rates play; the Hong Kong dollar is pegged to the American dollar and interest rate shifts in the United States reverberate quickly here. "Interest rate moves get translated pretty quickly into our economies," he said. "And there's quite a correlation between the market here and the strength of the yen, an inverse correlation."

Still, for some analysts, the shadow of China, its shape and length, remains a persistent factor in investor confidence. "You can look at remarks by Zhu Rongji, saying that inflation is not so bad," explained Mr. Sweeney, referring to the senior Chinese official overseeing the mainland economy. "And Deng Xiaoping saying that he's concerned that growth is slowing down," he

Currency

The New York Times

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Mr. Kim's Death

Kim Il Sung's death comes at a critical moment, just days after he had personally assumed mounting tensions over North Korea's nuclear program by moving to resume talks with the United States.

President Clinton struck the right note, expressing appreciation for Mr. Kim's role in recent days and reassuring the North that he wants a continuing and "personal" dialogue with his successor after an appropriate hiatus to mark Mr. Kim's passing. A delay poses no risk, with international inspectors in place to assure that the North's nuclear freeze remains in force.

Washington can only hope that his son and heir apparent, Kim Jong Il, will follow in his father's footsteps and choose negotiation over confrontation.

The legitimacy of North Korea's regime is critical to resolving the nuclear question. Founding father Kim had ruled longer than any other sitting world leader. After nearly a half-century in power, the elder Kim adopted a uniquely Korean form of succession, melding Communism with dynastic rule. He had begun to devolve day-to-day responsibilities to his son when the collapse of the Soviet empire and the Soviet Union itself called the legitimacy of Communism into question.

North Korea remained somewhat insulated from these larger currents. Its doctrine of self-reliance made it impervious to the shifting ideological winds, even in neighboring China. And its economy relied on outsiders for only a few necessities like subsidized oil.

But North Korea suffered grievously from the loss of its Soviet and East European trading partners. And its nuclear program made it an

international outcast, only deepening economic distress.

No succession is a sure thing and the younger Kim's impulses have worried some U.S. observers. Officials around him may be inclined to tough it out: to rally domestic support they stress time-tested themes of self-reliance and the need to stand up to a hostile world, especially the U.S. With that posture, they might want the Bomb for protection.

But the elder Kim seemed to recognize the limits of that posture and quietly resumed a larger role to assure a smooth succession. He recognized that North Korea could not keep up with South Korea militarily. To try would risk economic collapse. And he knew that the tough-it-out posture would give the military too much influence over a successor regime.

He resolved to seek a peace treaty and diplomatic relations with the U.S., opening the way to security assurances and economic ties with the rest of the world. To achieve such a breakthrough, he was willing to put plutonium reprocessing on hold and allow international inspectors to verify that. Now the hope is that his son will see the wisdom of his ways. Continued reassurance from Mr. Clinton could help.

Hawks in Washington want to resolve the nuclear issue by destabilizing the Communist regime. But that risks a war that none of the North's neighbors want. The hawks' approach would likely revive the North's alliance with China. More important, it would risk an open breach with U.S. allies South Korea and Japan, which want both a stable and a non-nuclear Korean peninsula.

Mr. Clinton is right to embrace those goals and reassure the new leader in the North that he wants to deal with him, not destabilize him.

Sharp Questions for Judge Breyer

Stephen Breyer, President Clinton's second Supreme Court nominee, is up for confirmation this week. He faces a basically friendly Senate Judiciary Committee, where he was once chief counsel and knows most of the key members. Indeed, admiring senators of both parties joined in the last days of the Carter Administration to move him quickly to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Boston, where he is now Chief Judge.

Judge Breyer will be asked the usual rounds of questions designed to explore his judicial philosophy. He will also face — if the senators are doing their job — some heavy questioning about his investments and what they reveal about his character and priorities. Hearings that seemed simple until recently now require a searching inquiry into the nominee's wealth and philosophy.

His credentials are impressive. He has been a respected law teacher, Federal antitrust enforcer, counsel to civil rights and justice causes, influential Senate staffer and, on the bench, a clear writer and moderate liberal for the past 14 years.

He has critics on both the left and the right. Senator Howard Metzenbaum and Ralph Nader have argued that he favors business interests over consumers. But some of Judge Breyer's most significant judicial votes or opinions over the years were reversed or disapproved by Chief Justice William Rehnquist and the conservatives who have been dominating the high court. They include his vote against the Bush Administration's gag rule against abortion advice at women's clinics, an opinion against Reagan Administration restraints on travel to Cuba, and a decision against belated intervention by white policemen seeking to overturn an affirmative action settlement for black officers.

Those actions suggest that a Justice Breyer would do pretty much what retiring Justice Harry Blackmun has been doing to oppose turning back

the clock on civil rights and civil liberties, including a woman's right to choose an abortion.

The need for sharp questioning arises from a potential conflict of interest — whether Mr. Breyer ruled in cases that affected his investments instead of recusing himself. His disclosure forms show a net worth of more than \$8.5 million and investments that include pharmaceuticals and industrial companies frequently involved in litigation.

One major interest is the judge's investment in a Lloyd's of London insurance venture that is liable for some large losses from covering corporate polluters. Although he says he is insured for any personal liability, other Lloyd's investors have been bankrupted from insuring companies against environmental damage and cleanup costs.

Publicity about Lloyd's troubles led Judge Breyer to disqualify himself from cases involving asbestos damage. Curiously, he did not recuse himself from other environmental cases involving the Superfund law, under which the Government cleans up contaminated sites and tries to collect from alleged polluters.

Ethical specialists say they know of no rule he has violated, but their opinions are based on limited evidence. The committee must determine how much Judge Breyer has risked in pollution cases through his Lloyd's investment — and whether he took steps to avoid deciding cases that may have implicated Lloyd's or his own interests.

Beyond these conflict questions lies a more embracing issue. Judge Breyer is a forceful advocate for regulation that would reduce the liabilities of insurance companies and polluting industries by redefining acceptable risk levels. That approach is congenial to insurers and manufacturers but not to all citizens. Committee members need to ascertain whose interests Judge Breyer would have at heart were he confirmed for the highest court.

Primal Curiosity

"With everything else that's going on in the world," as one New Yorker put it recently, "wouldn't you think people would have more to do than pay all this attention to the O. J. Simpson case?"

Of course they have more to do. They had more to do 40 years ago when the wife of one Dr. Sam Sheppard was bludgeoned (he claimed) by "a bushy-haired stranger." But they read the miles of newspaper that accompanied that crime as avidly as America is now reading the miles of newspaper accompanying two deaths in California.

Looking back in history, you can argue that people had better things to do than to ponder the twisted mind of a Jack the Ripper or the guilt or innocence of a Lizzie Borden. There are plenty of events more important in Appalachian history than the love-obsessed crime of Toni Dooley, but those events did not get made into song, did they?

Whether Mr. Simpson is guilty or not has yet to be determined. But the fact to be faced is that the very event of murder exerts a primal fascination for human beings. It is only a few pages into Genesis, after all, that the reader is confronted with Cain.

Tabloid television can be rightly condemned for bringing this case to the saturation level, but it did not create the archetypal appetite to which it appeals. All literature stands as evidence that the story of murder compels, and it compels most when the protagonist is seen to have toppled from on high.

The fall of the mighty was a central theme of classical Greek tragedy and medieval morality plays, and it became the spine of Elizabethan tragedy. O. J. Simpson may or may not be a "hero" to individual citizens, but as one who was given great gifts and has been brought to a grim pass by either fate or frailty, he fits the fearsome pattern that lurks in our ancestral memory.

In a purely American context, place matters. California is catnip to the imagination. This is the promised land, the golden land, the matrix of countless American myths. Mr. Simpson's wild ride, before he delivered himself to the police, was made even more surreal by its setting — a seeming infinity of freeways. And the airport he passed memorialized not a city, not a President, not a Prime Minister, but a movie actor who embodied one of those myths: John Wayne, macho-man.

Above all, however, there abides the mystery that lies at the heart of murder. The murderer may be found out, and so may the motive. But how thin the line between those who murder and those who don't is something we do not know — and may fear to discover. Any one of us could be a victim, we are aware of that. Anyone, for that matter, could be falsely accused. But is it also possible that any one of us could be a killer?

In pondering, and poring over, the taking of two lives we are being neither shallow nor ghoulish. We are simply being human.

Most Russians Know Violence and Starvation

To the Editor:

Re "On the Right Track With Russia" (editorial, June 27): President Clinton doesn't have a "Russia policy" that helps anyone or anything except maybe his image. I returned from my seventh trip to Russia a few days ago, and these are the facts:

• Boris Yeltsin isn't in charge. The mafia is. Foreigners who want to help the Russian people must first help them deal with the Russian mafia.

• Vladimir Zhirinovskiy may get a lot of play in our media, but Russians have become disaffected because they say, "He talks a lot and does nothing." A little like Mr. Clinton.

• The Army "demoralized"? The Army is one of the few segments of Russian society to receive a pay increase (most Russians haven't had any salary the last six months). Soldiers have received new uniforms and shoes (most Russians are wearing 10-year-old clothing) and have been fed regularly (while most Russians still starve because they cannot pay the prices for food). Last week, I watched Russians picking grass and berries in front of the Cosmos Hotel, in parks or anywhere they grow.

• Russia has joined NATO's Partnership for Peace? The violence inside Russia is not to be believed. It is a country whose leadership is out of touch and whose people are barely surviving from day to day. The old Communist bosses have new democratic-sounding titles and continue doing business as usual. Democracy for the people is in as short a supply as food, jobs and any outside expertise they could really use.

• As for "oil and gas exploration is the least the U.S. could do": The Canadians have been in there doing just that for two years (improving their equipment and trading the Russian resources for other things the Russians sorely need), while we're still talking about what's to be done. "Mr. Clinton gets little attention or credit for his prudent Russia policy"? It's neither prudent nor a policy!

BARBARA DEKOVNER-MAYER
Encino, Calif., June 28, 1994

The writer heads Friends Assisting Friends, a foundation providing help in the former Soviet Union.

Two-Jacket Diplomacy

To the Editor:

"Getting Real on Central Europe" (Op-Ed, June 28) by Zbigniew Brzezinski brings to mind a Ralph Waldo

Emerson observation: "People see only what they are prepared to see."

Contrary to Mr. Brzezinski's perception, Russia's post-imperialist behavior isn't primarily defined by its relations with Ukraine. The Kremlin's dual geopolitical approach has been labeled two-jacket diplomacy by several analysts, namely, a dinner jacket is worn when discussing Western issues, a flak jacket is worn when discussing Eurasian concerns.

The ethnic dilemma in former Soviet republics reflects this. Ukraine's ethnolinguistic bonds with Russia contrast with Kazakhstan. The Indus-Kazakh land mass has served as Russia's frontier between the Slavic-Christian and Turkic-Muslim worlds. Half the nation is an extension of Russia's Ural region. Almost half the population is Russian, Ukrainian and Volga German.

Despite the Clinton Administration's "reallocation" of aid and attention to the newly independent states,

ous economic and political chaos, the business community has made a commitment to support charities with private contributions on a grand and growing scale. And lest we get too smug about the dubious sources of some of the private wealth that supports charity in Russia, the selfish motivation of many donors and the existence of phony charities that steal contributions, it is important to remember that these can be found in our own philanthropic sector as well.

It is our familiarity with these problems that has led to caution by United States funders to making grants in Russia. Most United States foundations are used to exercising a high degree of accountability over their grantees, which they cannot easily do in a country where basic tax, financial and accounting systems, communications and respect for the rule of law do not yet exist. Groups like Interlegal are working to change this. It will take time, and they have limited resources.

Individual donors in the United States, especially those whose families came from Russia generations ago, have shown interest in supporting Russian causes. But because United States tax law does not permit deductions for contributions to foreign charities, it is difficult for them to have much impact without using United States charities as intermediaries — complicated and difficult under United States and Russian law.

United States churches and religious organizations are active in religious and secular projects in Russia because they have the fewest legal restrictions and greatest motivation.

The United States Government, to its credit, has been a big supporter of the nonprofit sector in Russia. Neither a government nor the for-profit sector can provide all the services and mechanisms any democratic market economy needs to function well. Government policies that promote private charitable activity are therefore quite sensible.

The Russians are coming to understand the importance of a regulatory system that permits private charitable activity to flourish while insisting on strict accountability for the use of funds. As this system grows and develops, our partnership in global philanthropy can be expected to grow as well.

ALLEN R. BROMBERGER
Executive Director
Lawyers Alliance for New York
New York, July 1, 1994



Moscow still controls the economic destinies of its former subjects. This is especially true with resource-rich Kazakhstan. The Group of Seven meeting in Naples is not likely to address how to ease Moscow's stranglehold on landlocked Kazakhstan and other struggling Central Asian states.

GERALD ROBBINS
New York, July 1, 1994

The writer has reported from Central Asia for Asian Wall Street Journal.

How to Help

To the Editor:

Re your June 28 article on philanthropy in Russia: It is remarkable (and encouraging) that despite seri-

Germans Didn't Plot to Kill Shanghai Jews

To the Editor:

Your June 28 news article on the commemoration of Shanghai's role as a haven for 20,000 European Jewish refugees during World War II contains several misconceptions about the experience of this remarkable Jewish refugee community.

There is no doubt that the refugees were fearful of the Gestapo's influence and that rumors spread in the community in the summer of 1942 that Col. Josef Meisinger had plotted to exterminate them and the 5,000 other Jews living in Shanghai.

But there is no credible evidence among the thousands of documents I reviewed while researching my recent book on the Jewish refugees that

Meisinger's plot, if it existed, was ever seriously considered by the Japanese, who controlled Shanghai.

The documents show that the Japanese distrusted the Gestapo and Meisinger. A recently declassified report from the Office of Naval Intelligence suggests that the Meisinger plot may have been fabricated by a Japanese official to extort money from the wealthier Russian Jews who had resisted Japanese requests for funds to assist the European refugees.

Furthermore, it was the German Government, not the Japanese, who declared the Jews stateless in November 1941, one more reason the Gestapo had so little influence over the Jewish community in Shanghai.

The Japanese did restrict the European Jewish refugees to a ghetto after May 1943, but not to placate the Gestapo. They were more concerned with security issues, such as reports of black market activity among the refugees.

The Japanese occupiers in Shanghai could be cruel and certainly were familiar with anti-Semitism, but they never succumbed to — or even comprehended — the anti-Jewish hatred that consumed their German allies.

JAMES R. ROSS
Cambridge, Mass., July 1, 1994

The writer is the author of "Escape to Shanghai: A Jewish Community in China" (1994).

Benchley's Martini

To the Editor:

Your June 28 article on the wits of the Algonquin Round Table states: "It has never been clear whether Benchley or Woolcott, if anyone, said, 'I've got to get out of these wet clothes and into a dry martini.'"

The line has generally been associated with Robert Benchley, rather than Alexander Woolcott. He is supposed to have said it at the pool of the Garden of Allah on Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood.

SANDER VANOCUR
New York, June 28, 1994

Don't Use 'Christian' as a Synonym for the Right-Wing Fringe

To the Editor:

I was disappointed to read a headline that began "As Christians Pull the G.O.P. to the Right" (news article, June 27). Such broadbrush characterizations, applied so uniquely to Christians, support the contention of some on the right that political correctness is a system of dialogue designed to protect the sensibilities of favored groups only.

Christians can be proud that their own religion, with roots much more radically progressive than those of most religions, has contributed leadership to virtually every movement for social justice in American history, from those first prerevolutionary calls for freedom of expression and religion (thought at the time to be closely related) through the establishment of a "new nation, dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," the Abolitionist movement of the 19th century that sought to redeem that pledge, the child welfare crusade of the turn of the century, and the civil rights and antiwar movements of the 1960's.

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. We regret that we cannot acknowledge or return unpublished letters. Those selected for publication may be shortened for space reasons.

Liberals proud to be Christian include Eugene McCarthy, George McGovern, the Browns of California, Jimmy Carter, Mario Cuomo and the Rev. Jesse Jackson. Of course, it is also true that certain other Christians have heard their religious beliefs calling them to more conservative causes. But treating this one point on the spectrum as if it stood for a Christian monolith is as offensive as it is misleading.

A. G. FORTUNATO
Wantagh, L.I., July 1, 1994

False Choices

To the Editor:

Re "As Christians Pull the G.O.P. to the Right, Its Leaders Argue Over Holding the Center" (news article,

June 27): Some Republicans want to fool the American public. They say the radical right's backing of Senators Paul Coverdell of Georgia in 1992 and Kay Bailey Hutchison of Texas in 1993 shows it is not dividing the Republican Party.

But at nearly every turn, those Senators have voted to deny women access to safe and legal abortion. In 1993, Senator Coverdell voted against every piece of pro-choice legislation, from family and medical leave to freedom of access to clinic entrances, intended to stem the violence outside reproductive health clinics.

Senator Hutchison voted to continue the punitive Hyde Amendment, which discriminates against low-income women seeking reproductive health care and against providing abortion coverage in Federal employee health insurance.

Our organization gave Ms. Hutchison a 15 percent pro-choice rating for her votes and Mr. Coverdell a zero percent rating, placing him in the same league with Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina.

For the radical right to cite its support of these two Senators as evidence of its tolerance is nothing but a smokescreen to hide its true agenda, which is to impose its religious views on the rest of us. The American public won't buy it.

JAMES WAGONER
Vice President, Nat'l. Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League
Washington, June 30, 1994

The New York Times Company
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A Warning Shot

The Mollen Commission report on corruption in the New York City Police Department could have been subtitled "Gangsters in Blue."

We used to think of corrupt cops as rascals and rogues, an unkempt cadre of donut connoisseurs who were paid modest sums to look the other way while bookies and prostitutes did their thing. We could imagine the officers as family men who used the money to remodel the den or help with the payments to the kids' orthodontist.

We can't imagine that anymore. Not after the Mollen report.

The new forms of police corruption, according to the report, are "far more criminal, violent and premeditated" than the misdeeds of a generation ago. Corruption now encompasses the grossest forms of violent crime, including gangs of uniformed cops "routinely" storming drug locations to steal narcotics, money, weapons, and whatever else might be handy.

In the new world of police corruption, you have on-duty police officers "riding shotgun" for drug dealers. These are cops who have willingly

The opportunity to fight police corruption may be slipping away.

accepted the humiliating role of criminal flunkies. They provide armed escorts for dealers transporting large amounts of narcotics and cash.

The commission also found cops who became drug dealers themselves, setting up their own narcotics distribution networks.

Cops as criminals. Cops as villains. Cops as racketeers. People in the ghetto have been saying for years that this is the case. Hardly anyone would listen. Now the Mollen report tells us that, while most officers are honest, some are not, and some are engaged in violent criminal behavior by the police is widespread.

The report said, "We found that the New York City Police Department had largely abandoned its responsibility to police itself and had failed to create a culture dedicated to rooting out corruption."

Warnings don't get much louder than this. The behavior documented in the report is so egregious it would seem to warrant immediate and drastic remedies. But the response of the Giuliani administration to the report and its recommendations has been cool. This is not an administration anxious to take action that will offend the police.

The report makes it clear that some serious new anti-corruption measures have already been instituted by the Police Department. But the commission's most important recommendation calls for the establishment of an independent Police Commission with broad authority to investigate corruption.

The Police Commissioner, William Bratton, is opposed to that. In fact, despite the horrendous corruption revelations of the past few years, he is opposed to any independent watchdog agency with subpoena power.

Mayor Giuliani is unlikely to give the thumbs up to a Police Commission. In fact, the city reportedly is making plans to have the Department of Investigation serve as a police corruption monitor.

The department is under the Mayor's direct control, and Mr. Giuliani has argued that using it as a police monitor would be a way of showing that the Police Department is no more or less deserving of official scrutiny than any other city agency. But that is an extremely bogus argument considering the kinds of crime that have been uncovered, and the fact that the police have the power to deprive individuals of their liberty and, in certain circumstances, their lives.

A cop with a loaded gun certainly merits closer scrutiny than a bureaucrat wielding a ball point pen.

As usual, however, politics will prevail. The Mayor is beholden to the Police Department and its unions, and they don't want a truly independent outside monitor. Soon after the Mollen Commission got under way two years ago, the Captains Benevolent Association filed a lawsuit in an attempt to have the commission dissolved. The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association has been openly contemptuous of the commission and would not cooperate during its investigation.

A major opportunity is about to slip away. If a permanent independent authority is not established now to fight police corruption, the gangsters in blue will have won a great victory. And a great Police Department, already badly tainted, will be vulnerable to further degradation.

Political Correctness Infects the Pentagon

By James Webb

Looking for someone to head the United States' complex and dangerous military operations in the Pacific (including the Korean Peninsula), one could hardly have found an officer more qualified than Adm. Stanley R. Arthur — who until recently was indeed the nominee for the job.

And in seeking an example of how far Pentagon leadership has fallen, and how the issue of sexual harassment, one could hardly find a more telling case than Admiral Arthur's sudden dispatch to early retirement.

Admiral Arthur is a hero of two wars — a pilot who earned an extraordinary 11 Distinguished Flying Crosses while flying more than 500 combat missions in Vietnam, then commanded the allied naval armada in the Persian Gulf. His Pentagon experience is exemplary, too, including high-level budget planning, nearly three years as chief of the Navy's worldwide logistics system and two years as Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

After Admiral Arthur was nominated for the Pacific command, Senator David Durenberger of Minnesota indicated that he would raise questions about the treatment of a constituent, a female officer who claimed the Navy treated her unfairly when she failed flight training after accusing an instructor of sexual harassment. Admiral Arthur's only role in the case was that of final reviewing officer. He approved earlier findings that although the woman, Lieut. (j.g.) Rebecca Hansen, had been harassed (the Navy had already disciplined an instructor), she failed to qualify as a pilot because of a poor flight record, both before and after the incident.

The inspectors general of the Navy and the Defense Department agreed with this finding. Navy Secretary John H. Dalton approved a recommendation that the Navy prepare to discharge her. Key senators told the Pentagon that Admiral Arthur would be approved for his new command but that because of Mr. Durenberger's "hold" his confirmation might be delayed until fall.

Then on June 24, the Navy said in a terse statement that Admiral Arthur

James Webb was Assistant Secretary of Defense and Secretary of the Navy in the Reagan Administration.



"agrees with Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Mike Boorda" that his nomination should be withdrawn because an "anticipated delay in Senate confirmation" would not permit "a prompt relief" for Adm. Charles R. Larson, the current commander in the Pacific, who is scheduled to become Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Admiral Arthur is to be retired as soon as his job is filled.

The Navy's explanation was disingenuous at best. Admiral Larson's new assignment is not time-sensitive; in fact, it also awaits Senate action. It has been widely reported that Admiral Boorda is less concerned about a delay in Admiral Arthur's confirmation than about becoming ensnared in another sexual harassment scandal. Even Senator Durenberger's key staff assistant said he was "flabbergasted" by the decision to end Admiral Arthur's 37-year career in such a manner.

More important, this episode raises serious questions about Admiral

The shabby treatment of a brilliant admiral.

Boorda's fitness to be Chief of Naval Operations and demonstrates the Clinton Administration's lack of regard for military leaders.

Admiral Boorda has gained a reputation for political expediency. In 1992, when he was Chief of Personnel, he summarily relieved one of the Navy's brightest young admirals, Jack Snyder, after the initial revelations about the Tailhook scandal. Admiral Snyder, who had gone well beyond what was required in his efforts to assist the key female witness and urge an investigation, was not even allowed to defend his actions. This abandonment of a deserving officer

in the face of political attack did not hurt Admiral Boorda's chances for advancement — which may well have encouraged his shoddy treatment of Admiral Arthur.

After quashing Admiral Arthur's career, Admiral Boorda disregarded Secretary Dalton's recommendation to discharge Lieutenant Hansen and went to Great Lakes, Ill., to meet with her. She presented him with 10 demands, including that the Navy rewrite her fitness reports using words of her choosing, that they send her to law school at the Navy's expense and then assign her to work as a lawyer handling women's issues, and that the Secretary officially apologize to her. According to The New York Times, Admiral Boorda responded by offering her a job on his personal staff. (She did not accept it.)

Under any standard of leadership, Admiral Boorda's conduct is seriously deficient on several grounds: disloyalty to deserving subordinates, faulty judgment and usurping the authority of the Secretary of the Navy.

Which leads us to the Clinton Administration's handling of this event. Once his nomination went forward, Admiral Arthur was the President's candidate, and it was not within Admiral Boorda's jurisdiction to withdraw. In fact, since the Pacific command is "purple" — that is, commanding military units from all the services — Admiral Arthur was technically never Admiral Boorda's candidate from the beginning. And yet after the withdrawal we heard no word from either the Secretary of the Navy or the President, and Defense Secretary William J. Perry merely said he had decided not to intervene.

On July 1 the Administration announced that Vice Adm. Richard Macke, a capable but far less experienced officer who had been slated to replace Admiral Arthur as Vice Chief of Naval Operations, would be nominated instead to the Pacific command. Thus a three-star officer is to be placed in the Navy's most senior and prestigious four-star billet, partly because his paperwork was already in the White House.

The casual way in which the Administration has dealt with command replacement for a theater where war could be imminent indicates either naiveté or arrogance when it comes to the importance of strong military leadership. And it is a grim omen for the future of the U.S. military when competent warriors are sent home by political admirals.

Peace And Love, '94 Style

Peace and love — surely you remember peace and love — may make a major comeback next month when "Woodstock '94," a weekend-long rock concert in Saugerties, N.Y., tries to make lightning strike as it did 25 August ago. There will be much nostalgic wailing about the beautiful countercultural revolution that failed — where have all the flowers gone? — and much boomer griping about the decline and fall of rock music from Sly and the Family Stone (Woodstock '69) to Porno for Pyros (class of '94).

Then there's the ticket price. The first Woodstock cost \$18 for three days of peace and love, and even so a couple of hundred thousand people barged in for free. "Woodstock '94" costs \$135 (plus an inevitable \$30 Ticketmaster service charge) for only two days. And that price will not buy peace; a warning rock spectacular, "Bethel '94," is being staged 50 miles away at the site of the first Woodstock.

I have no idea how "Woodstock '94" will fly, but of one outcome I'm certain: It will be another occasion for wild overgeneralizations about the values (or lack of same) of poor, benighted Generation Xers in its audience. But to me the gap that separates the two Woodstocks says less about changing political and musical fashions among America's young than it does about a huge shift in the making and selling of pop culture that has transformed everyone's landscape in the past quarter-century.

As Robin Williams jokes, 93 per-

cent of Americans claim to have attended the original Woodstock. But of course, most of what would later be renamed the Woodstock generation missed Woodstock. It didn't promise to be such a big deal. The hype preceding the event was so modest that even Rolling Stone devoted only a few paragraphs to the subject on Woodstock eve, noting that 60,000 tickets had been sold. The event's promoters limited their boasting to a prediction of 50,000 attendees a day — an estimate that turned out to be about 90 percent too low.

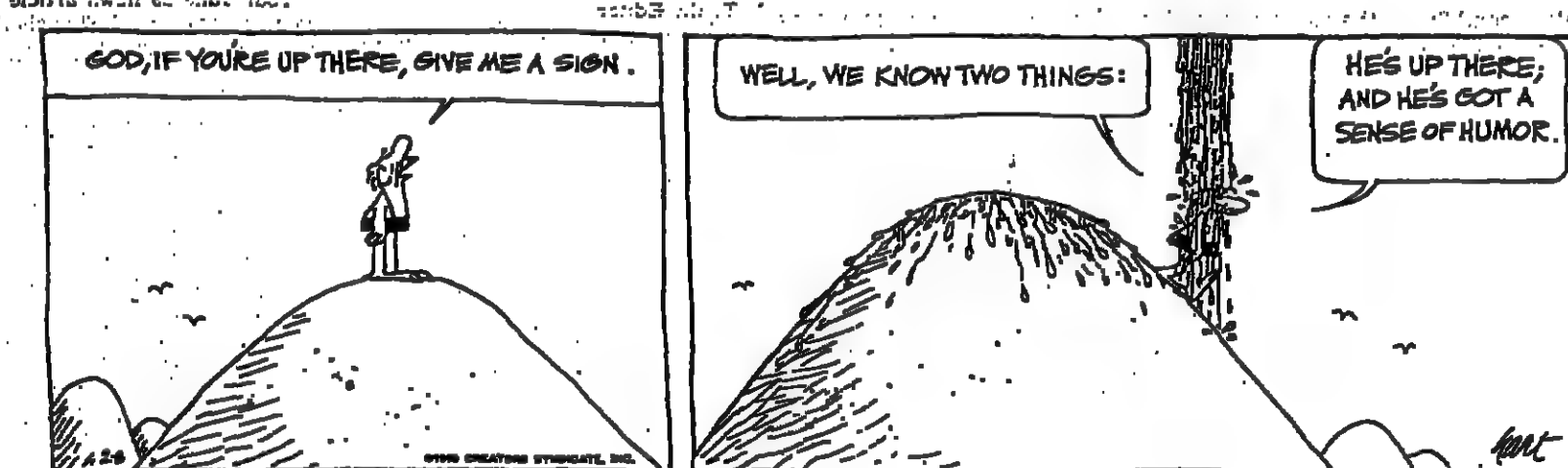
Woodstock caught fire only as it unfolded, earning bigger headlines with each passing day, as highways surrounding the site became impassable and crowd estimates skyrocketed by the hour. The media didn't create the story but chased after it, and the vast majority of teenagers who didn't get to Woodstock had to wait months to see the movie and listen to the album that documented the festivities firsthand.

The surprise of Woodstock's success — the fact that no one knew in advance that it would become front-page news — is what made it exciting. Woodstock was not a prepackaged entertainment phenomenon but a genuinely spontaneous celebration of a supposedly underground youth culture that had previously been ignored or belittled by much of the show-biz establishment. Woodstock was a sleeper.

Well, there are few sleepers in our culture anymore. Whether an unknown first novelist is being discovered "overnight" (Donna Tartt, of "The Secret History") or a "modest" Hollywood film ("Speed") is an unexpected box-office champ, you can be sure that the "surprise" has been carefully orchestrated by its corporate sponsors. If the cultural product being sold is huge, prominent and costly — whether "The Lion King" or a Barbra Streisand tour — it will be heralded for months by a deafening eruption of promotion and logo-laden merchandise.

"Woodstock '94," budgeted at \$30 million and co-produced by the giant Polygram, is no exception. Its marketing scheme includes an official ice cream (Häagen-Dazs) and soft drink (Pepsi, which will use the slogan "Live it. Love Pepsi"), denim jackets, commemorative coins, pay-per-view broadcasts, glassware and "Peace Condoms." If there's not a Woodstock boutique at Bloomingdale's, that's only because Ms. Streisand got there first.

It's easy to decry the commercialism of this onslaught and contrast it with the innocence of Woodstock '69. But what's also been lost in the intervening 25 years is the simple thrill of discovering cultural phenomena by ourselves, without being lashed into submission by hypesters. These days it's hard to go to a hit movie or attend a pop concert without feeling we've seen it before we arrived. If you're looking for another reason the O.J. story is so popular, consider the fact that it's one major American drama that caught the public by surprise, with no plot twists divulged in advance and no product tie-ins to upstage the show.



What doesn't play in Saudi Arabia: Johnny Hart's "blasphemy" in "B.C."

Drawing, Dangerously

By Garry Trudeau

For most American editorial cartoonists, iconoclasm is a job description, blasphemy a career move. As practiced in this country, satirical drawing is a proudly unregulated sport, with none of the normal rules of engagement. It picks a one-sided fight, and the more its victim protests, the more its practitioner gains the advantage. And as if that weren't enough, this nasty, irresponsible art form is fully protected by the Constitution.

Unfair? Exactly so, which is what lends political cartooning its considerable impact: the fear of ridicule modifies behavior. Moreover, the cartoonist can play his trade in relative safety. He serves at the pleasure of his employers and a largely tolerant public, not those in political authority. Cartoon censorship in this country is virtually unheard of.

Abroad, it's been a different story. During the last years of the cold war, artists in Latin America and Eastern Europe were routinely censored and/or jailed for even the mildest of allegorical doodles. Vyacheslav Sysoyev, a Soviet cartoonist, published his drawings underground for four years before being captured and sent to the Gulag for "disseminating pornography."

Naji Salim al-Ali, a Palestinian whose cartoons appeared throughout the Middle East, so inflamed regional sensibilities that when he was assassinated on a London street in 1988 (reportedly by the Palestine Liberation Organization), virtually no one following his career was surprised.

Many cartoonists, however, expected that the flowering of global democ-

racy in recent years would produce a world more friendly to their profession. Not so, says the Hungarian-born cartoonist Joe Szabo. A onetime political refugee and founder of the international cartoon journal WittyWorld, Mr. Szabo regularly reports on what is still an amazingly perilous profession in certain parts of the world.

Some striking examples he provides from the past year:

In Saudi Arabia, Johnny Hart's gentle "B.C." ignited the wrath of Islamic authorities when a strip viewed as questioning the existence of God appeared in The Arab News. The features editor Balaram Menon, an Indian, was sentenced to two years in prison and a total of 500 lashes with a switch for failing to detect this insult to the Muslim faith, and his editor in chief, Farouk Luqman, was given a one year sentence and 300 lashes. (The sentences were reduced when the incident provoked an international furor.)

Mr. Hart, mercifully, was out of town. An Iranian cartoonist, Manouchehr Karimzadeh, had the misfortune of being at home when the mullahs came for him. Mr. Karimzadeh had published a drawing of a soccer player in Farad magazine that religious authorities had adjudged bore a

shocking resemblance to the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Mr. Karimzadeh maintained that he was simply illustrating an article about the poor state of Iranian soccer, but the court disagreed, sentencing his editor, Naser Arabba, to six months in prison and the cartoonist himself to 50 lashes, one year in prison and a 500,000 rial fine. In a particularly nasty bit of judicial overkill, after Arabba's release the Iranian Supreme Court retried and sentenced him to nine more years, which he is now serving.

Elsewhere in the Middle East, the climate for satire was not much fairer. In Turkey, Ismail Pahlivan, editor of the weekly Girgir, was sentenced to 16 months for publishing a caricature of Turkey's president. And in Israel the cartoonist Oleg Schwartzburg was jailed for drawing an "anti-Semitic" cartoon that seemed to equate the laws of kashruth with imprisonment. (The authorities eventually relented and the charges were dropped.)

Incredibly, it's not just their targets who make life so dangerous for some of our foreign colleagues. The readers themselves sometimes take matters into their own hands. In the Turkish city of Sivas, the respected cartoonist Asaf Kacack and 35 other liberal artists attending a festival perished when an angry mob of fundamentalists burned down their hotel. And in China, in Qinghai province, a single frame of a comic book depicting Muslims praying next to a pig caused tens of thousands of the faithful to go on a rampage, burning police cars and attacking government buildings.

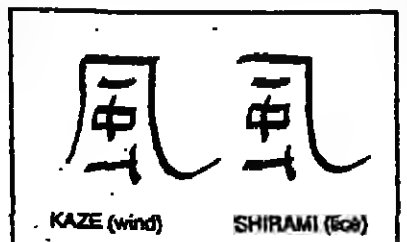
The most bizarre case of overreaction to a cartoon occurred in Japan last fall when Asahi magazine pub-



A costly resemblance.

lished a cartoon about the Kaze (Wind) political party. The cartoonist had dropped a single stroke from the character for Kaze, transforming it into shirami, the word for lice. So humiliated was the party's candidate that he stood up during a meeting with Asahi's editors, bowed in the direction of the Imperial Palace and, after uttering ceremonial words, promptly shot himself.

It is hard to imagine an American politician taking his life over a few brush strokes, but then it's been a long time since shame has played any significant role in American public life. Its absence may make the job of the editorial cartoonist a little tougher, but at least it's conspicuously safer.



A crucial difference.

Garry Trudeau, creator of the comic strip "Doonesbury," is an occasional contributor to this page.

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Mark

F I L M

Britain to Yankee Cinema: Please Go Home

By BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

So you thought the debate about the corrupting effects of the violence on film, video and television was confined to the United States? Not at all. It is preoccupying the British as never before, and the result will presumably be the toughening of already tough laws. To see why, consider the following cases.

¶ In Liverpool, in what is now one of the most notorious murders in British history, 2-year-old Jamie Bulger was abducted from a shopping mall in Liverpool by two 10-year-old boys, led to a railroad line, hampered to death with an iron bar, then cut in half by a train. There were suggestions that a horror film about a demonic doll, "Child's Play 3," helped inspire the crime. No evidence was presented that either boy had seen it, but the father of one had rented it shortly before.

¶ A gang in Manchester tortured a 16-year-old girl, set her afire and left her dying. One of the sadists repeated the menacing "Child's Play 3" catch phrase "I'm Chucky—wanna play?"

¶ Four hooligans in Cardiff turned on a middle-aged man who had remonstrated with them for vandalizing a traffic barrier, and stomped him to death. As they did so, one repeatedly yelled a line, "I've got the juice," from the movie "Juice," in which a shopkeeper is murdered for trying to enforce law and order.

The murder of Jamie Bulger, which went to trial in November, did not merely sicken the nation's conscience. It stirred the Government and Parliament to action. Now Britain, which imposes stronger restrictions on films than any other Western country, is tightening the screws still further.

Last year, after the Bulger murder, Prime Minister John Major called on parents to keep a closer eye on their children's viewing. In July both the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Independent Television Commission, which regulates Britain's commercial channels, issued new guidelines urging producers to be much more cautious.

That was not enough for some 220 members of Parliament, who said they would vote for a proposed law banning any video that contained "degrading or gratuitously violent scenes liable to cause psychological damage to a child" or presented children with "inappropriate role models."

The Government at first opposed the bill, arguing that the phrasing was so broad that it could be used to ban everything from "Schindler's List" to "Snow White." But, fearing defeat in the House of Commons, the Government reached a compromise with the bill's sponsors. The Government is now itself sponsoring legislation aimed at stemming the flow of violent videos, softening their content and keeping them away from children.

British restrictions on film, video and television were already fairly tight. The categories of the British Board of Film Classification, which are officially enforceable, are similar to those in the United States. They are U (universal), G (especially suitable for children), PG (parental guidance may be needed) and 12, 15 and 18 (nobody under those ages may see the movie or rent the video). But they have always been more sternly imposed than the standards of the Motion Picture Association of America. And they are imposed most often on American movies. The censors seem

less inclined to fret over sexual content than their American counterparts — nudity is not uncommon on British television — but what the board calls America's tolerance for violence causes it more problems than anything else. The board's annual report says even family movies from the United States routinely contain effects — "blood spurts, neck breaks, head butts, eye gouges, snapping of arms or legs, kicks to the head or groin" — that desensitize the young or treat violence as an acceptable solution to life's problems.

Accordingly, the opening of "Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves," in which Kevin Costner is tortured by Saracens, was one of two scenes pruned before the film got a PG rating. "Terminator 2" was heavily chopped before it was passed for those aged 15 and up. The board came close to denying even an 18 certificate to "Robocop 2," given its "moments of sadistic cruelty to real, suffering people," and awarded it only after several cuts were made. Advertisements for "Jurassic Park," which has a PG certificate, must warn that it may disturb young or sensitive children.

The board applies harsher standards to videos, knowing that children more easily evade the age restrictions with them. Category 12 automatically becomes category 15 when a movie is transposed to cassette. Kevin Costner was tortured still less graphically as Robin Hood on video. There were more cuts in "Terminator 2," mostly of Arnold Schwarzenegger kneecapping his victims, which in Britain is a practice associated with the Irish Republican Army. Even the schoolroom Schwarzenegger in "Kindergarten Cop" was toned down before 12-year-olds could see it in theaters and 15-year-olds rent it.

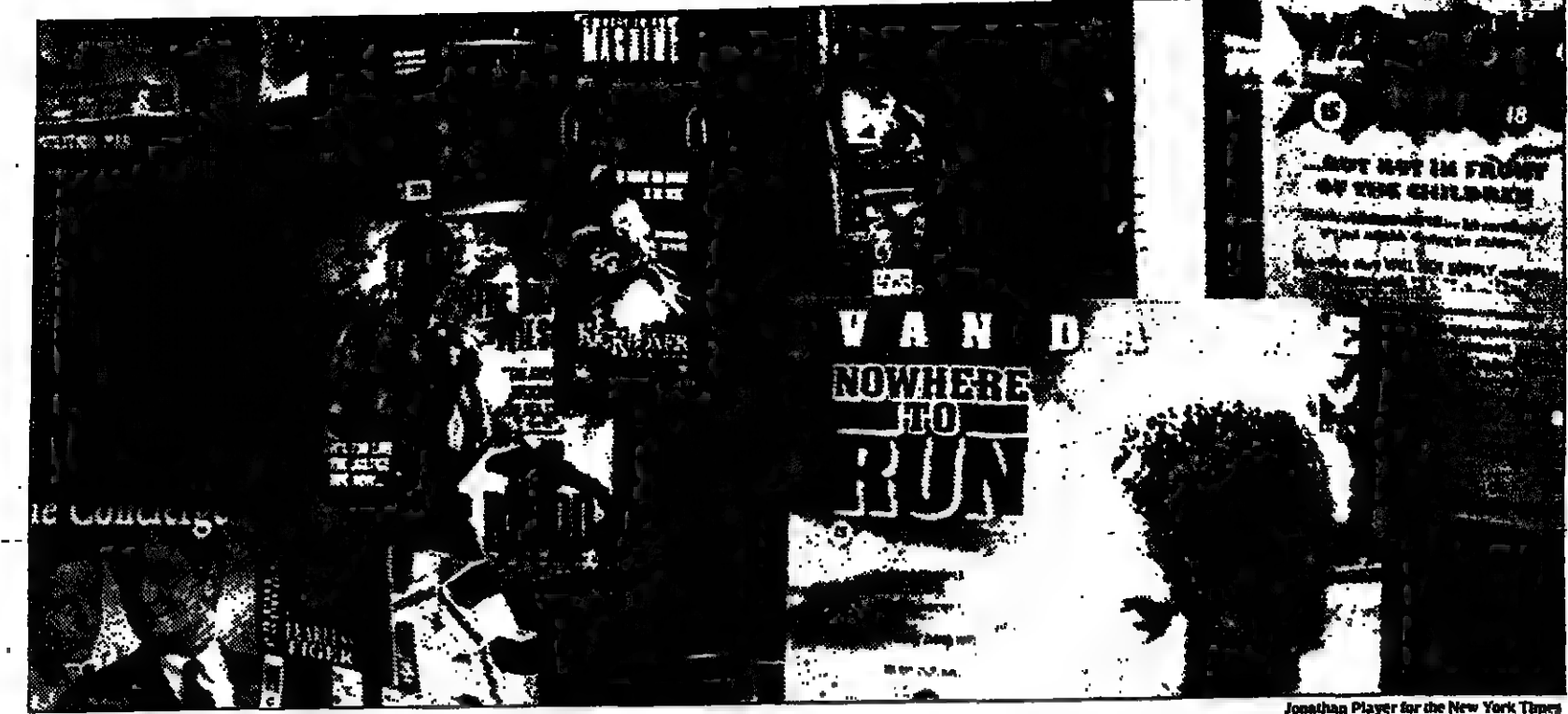
Since the Bulger murder, things have toughened up. Several videos have been denied any classification at all while the Government prepares new guidelines, so "Reservoir Dogs," "Dirty Weekend," "Bad Lieutenant" and "Mikey" have joined a list headed by "Straw Dogs," "The Texas Chainsaw Massacre" and "The Exorcist," which have never been legally available on video in Britain.

From now on, says its director, James Ferman, the board will probably "cut more and classify higher." Gratuitous rape scenes won't be tolerated at all. Some films rated 15 will become 18's; others will be banned.

The rental industry has come up with proposals, too. Soon every video is likely to carry a dagger symbol and information about how violent it is. But the Government, knowing that this might simply lure the young, may also require that children carry identity cards giving proof of age. Harsher penalties for unscrupulous video-store owners are a certainty; anyone who sells or rents banned videos will probably face a two-year prison sentence.

What of films on television? When they are beamed down by satellite, they seem seldom to be cut. But on land-based channels, the only ones most Britons watch, the opposite is the case. The director Michael Winner, who thinks that British censorship goes too far, recently complained that ITV made 12 cuts in a battle scene in "Hannibal Brooks," the U-rated movie he made in 1968. In the television version of his "Death Wish," he added, "you think the characters die of food poisoning."

Such changes do, however, depend on the time the film is shown. It's



In London, a video store displays a warning sign — Some American films have never been legally available on video in Britain.

assumed that young children are tucked in at 9 P.M. and the tougher stuff cannot be shown before 10.

The BBC is wholly self-censoring, but the independent channels are answerable to the Independent Television Commission. In practice, though, knuckling under is left to an organization the Government set up in 1988 to monitor the airwaves. Each month the Broadcasting Standards Council

British audiences and censors are worried about on-screen violence, mostly American.

games programs that viewers have found offensive.

Recently it rebuked the independent Channel 4 for showing the gangster film "The Krays" without editing a mouth-slitting episode, and the BBC for transmitting "Captain America," in which a boy sees his family massacred, too early in the evening. The BBC was recently forced to take out newspaper advertisements admitting that it had been officially criticized for an episode of its popular series "Casualty" that showed rioting teen-agers and an arson attack on a hospital.

That decision attracted much publicity, but was it fair? Nobody has suggested that the producers wanted viewers to identify with the hoodlums as they tried to incinerate some of the BBC's best-loved characters. Some felt that the episode was a salutary reminder of the growing wildness of Britain's inner cities. Indeed the particular argument that ensued embodied a more general one. How authentically can and should violence be depicted on the screen? At what point does its portrayal become irresponsible? And how true is it that simulated violence impels some people to become violent themselves? In recent months, all of these questions have loomed large in Britain.

Britons are not quite such television addicts as Americans, but they still watch an average of 24 hours a week, compared with 28.5 in the United States. Statistics about the amount of violence they watch are unreliable, since some surveys fail to distinguish between slasher movies, Tom and Jerry cartoons, and reports from the Balkans. The council recently estimated that a typical television viewer was exposed to four violent acts an hour — less than in America but, in some opinions, enough to damage the damageable.

Here the debate gets polarized. Some deny that simulated violence has any ill effects at all, on the grounds that people know they are watching fiction. At a public forum in London recently, Mr. Winner accused the American film critic Michael Medved, who was attacking Hollywood for "exporting its toxic waste to the rest of the world," of belonging to the Dan Quayle school of analysis: "You remember, he blamed the Los Angeles riots on Murphy Brown." Others have accused pro-censorship politicians of offloading their responsibility for the prime causes of crime: unemployment and poverty.

There are informed voices who take a different view. Elizabeth Newson, professor of developmental psychiatry at Nottingham University, recently accused her own profession of underestimating both the "sustained sadism" in films and the potential effect of this on unformed minds; 25 senior psychiatrists and child-care experts endorsed this view.

Dr. Sue Bailey, a specialist in adolescent forensic psychiatry, told a conference convened by the Royal College of Psychiatrists that 25 percent of teen-age murderers and violent sexual offenders had repeatedly watched violent or pornographic videos before committing their crimes. As evidence that the films incite

viewers to crimes, she cited the example of a martial-arts-movie addict who murdered with a samurai sword.

If there is a consensus in Britain, it is that an excessive diet of violent movies can corrode the sensibilities and lead to a hunger for more simulated violence, especially among the young and those on the margins of society. The producer David Putnam confessed to being "more worried than I can say" about children being able to switch videos of violent Hollywood movies rented by their parents and scroll through the uglier bits again and again. It was after talking to a 12-year-old Welsh child with a morbid fascination with "The Silence of the Lambs" that Anthony Hopkins decided against portraying Hannibal Lecter in a sequel.

Does this justify more official censorship? There is certainly evidence that the British public, once relatively unconcerned with the issue, has shifted sharply since the Bulger murder. An I.T.C. poll showed that 59 percent believed there was a link between violence on and off the screen, and 85 percent believed the television companies were not careful enough about what they showed.

The objections are obvious enough. How is "unnecessary violence" to be defined, and should artistic freedom be imperiled because of what may be a passing panic? Should this be a prime concern when 70 percent of British households are peopled by adults only? And shouldn't films and television sometimes forcefully remind the public that violence is a social problem, not hulk them into a state of false security about it? That is the view of Michael Grade, chief executive of Channel 4, who has warned that if all troubling images were removed, we would be left with optimistic weather forecasts and "gardeners programs purged of footage of vicious caterpillars savaging harmless plants."

Yet listen to the late Anthony Burgess, author of "A Clockwork Orange," which to this day cannot be seen in Stanley Kubrick's film version on screen or video in Britain. He faced head on one of the oldest arguments, that restrictions on the portrayal of violence would have banned or bowdlerized many an Elizabethan or Jacobean play, and he ended up taking a surprisingly illiberal view.

Perhaps "A Clockwork Orange" and Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," which goes "about as far as one

would expect from the most depraved porno-violence of today," were both too morally dangerous to be shown on television, he said. "In principle I am now for censorship in the medium," Burgess wrote. "I have to accept that I belong to the ranks of the menacing."

The debate is not finished, and its practical results remain unclear. But could the conclusions so far drawn from the Bulger case have been too shallow? The two guilty 10-year-olds were clearly as familiar with video shops as their forebears were with candy stores. Nor has the dominant boy displayed any remorse, perhaps because, in his attorney's words, he "has convinced himself he played no part in the killing" and "talks about it as if it was something he had seen."

That surely is suggestive. In a world where minds are shaped by television and video, maybe the boundaries between truth and fiction become blurred, and some people end up regarding all reality as virtual. A bleeding toddler and a horror-movie doll both become celluloid images. It is a problem that improving technology will make more acute, and it is very far from solved.



In Cardiff, a young man yelled the line "I've got the juice" from the film "Juice" as he helped stomp a man to death.

STEPQUOTE

BY ALVIN CHASE / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

1 Put in piles

5 Feudal status

14 Enervates

18 Bend

20 Roman title of honor

21 Not portbound

22 Of base eight

23 Crossing lines

24 Alex Haley epic

25 Stepquote [beginning across and making six turns down the grid]

26 Threefold

27 Compensates

28 Blotto

29 Group of quail

31 Author of the Stepquote

35 Lower

37 Snobbish ones

38 Demand

41 Boy who takes a bow?

42 1988 Tom Hanks comedy

45 "My People" author

49 A.M.A. members

50 City south of the Balkans

52 Test site

53 — Muslims

54 Federal farm subsidy plans

56 Reagan Secretary of State

60 Rational belief in God

62 Church of St. Maclo's site

63 Star in Scorpius

65 Messy abodes

67 Stanzas and Pathfinders

71 Sound equipment

73 Singer-actress Susan

75 Establishes

76 Old West transports

80 Titan's — and Cupid

82 — du Diable

83 Out of the way

84 James Woolsey's org.

85 Bathroom sprinkle

86 She has a ball

87 Statuesque

88 Without any changes

90 Thin tangles of cell chromatin

94 Conk out

97 Source of the Stepquote, with "The"

101 Refrigerate

102 Show appreciation for

104 Habituated

105 Plant with arrow-shaped leaves

108 Courtyards

DOWN

1 Scrooge's look

2 Light purple

3 Go through cycles

4 Perfectly

5 Kid — (TV for children)

6 Peace

7 Mineral name ending

8 Playoff rounds

9 McNichols and Market Square, e.g.

10 — the day (near evening)

11 Nibbled

12 "By —" (mimicked oath)

13 Hesitation sounds

14 Condescends

15 Unanimously

16 Playwright Shaffer

17 Fresh

19 Noted name in cat caricature

21 Conductor Rodzinski

27 x, y and z

ACROSS

26 Phlebotomists' targets

32 Privations

33 Hitchcock forte

34 Gradual deterioration

36 Hamper

38 Betting game, informally

40 Fork prongs

42 Secret rival

43 Genre

44 Tankful

45 Wagner girl

46 Road to the Rhein

47 Stand side by side

48 Soul singer Baker

50 With lots of rolls?

51 Biblical verb

55 Pitcher Tiant

57 Limping, perhaps

58 Overdone

59 Cowardly Lion's name

61 Is parsimonious, with "out"

64 Australian food fish

66 Actress Braga

68 30% of the world's land

69 Zero

70 Investor's work, for short

72 Happy sort

74 Gists

76 Worked up

DOWN

77 "It's no —!"

78 Women's —

79 Ragout of partially roasted game

81 Northwest Irish port

85 Lao —

87 Even

89 Clock watchers

90 Necklace

91 Double fold

92 Box

93 Bogyman

95 Tarzan

96 Popular TV news magazine

97 Performs entrechats

98 Start

99 City on the Po

100 "The Dream of Gerontius" composer

101 Inverted V

103 Elliptical

106 " — smile be —"

107 Vacuum (up)

109 Daughter of Hyperion

110 Vane reading

111 Author Wallace

112 Some name suffixes

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

TRACE HART ARAMAT BEAD
LEGAL EDITS DODICE OYTO
ILONA BOOOT SUBANWATHED
PANAMAANDPARENTTIE TROST
YUD LITE MONDO ALLOYS
LUZA BUS LINT STEEP
EVEREST COME BOON SICH
DESEY HUNGARYCOOPER ALL
MAS NOEL BRATO ARZUE
DARK TRIPS DOLLY AVIATE
BOON ANTO COMP AMENDER
COR ARGENTINATURNER ONI
NEMOVES ANDOL FINE ANIA
EVADED LARGES OWNER MANN
TENCOR SALES BRACCEE
AND BOMBIJAPAROC DEARE
LAYS DEAR AND RELIGES
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Test-firing a new North Korean head of state

The death of North Korea's leader has raised questions about that country's arms policy in the Middle East, Steve Rodan reports

THE succession of North Korea's Kim Jong-Il casts serious doubts over that country's arms policy in the Middle East.

The main question: Will North Korea, after the death of Kim Il-Sung, resume its aggressive campaign to sell advanced weapons to Arab and Moslem states? These include Iran as well as Israel's neighbors, Egypt and Syria.

"We see the crisis in the Korean peninsula as having a direct effect on the Middle East and the other way around," says an Asian diplomat, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Many Asian diplomats based here had maintained that the regime of the 82-year-old Kim was on the verge of collapse, with a bankrupt economy, widespread starvation and an increasingly unhappy military. Most of the diplomats believed that Kim's threats of launching a war against South Korea were pure bluff.

Ben-Ami Shillony, professor of East Asian studies at the Hebrew University, does not dismiss the possibility that Kim was assassinated by the military. He points out that former US President Jimmy Carter said after meeting Kim that he appeared to be in excellent health.

"There has been fear in the army, the security services, that unless there is reform, North Korea would completely collapse," Shillony says.

But Shillony, like other Korean analysts, can't say whether reform will mean a reduction of Pyongyang's military involvement in the Middle East. North Korea's forte has been missiles, and for years Pyongyang has peddled the best of them to Arab and Islamic clients.

"It could be that Kim Jong-Il believes that there must be continued close relations between the Islamic world and North Korea," Shillony says. "As with his father, nobody really knows what Kim's goals are."

South Korean diplomats say that in 1992, North Korea delivered 42 Scud C missiles to Syria. Many of them arrived by land through Iran, today Syria's closest military ally. The diplomats add that North Korea, with Iranian and Chinese cooperation, has also been building a missile factory in Syria.

Last year, the diplomats say, Pyongyang agreed to build a factory in Iran that would assemble the latest North Korean missiles. The agreement was later suspended for reasons that Asian and Western diplomats say are not clear. Israeli officials say they have no evidence of such a suspension.

One of the missiles that was to be assembled in Iran was the No-Dung missile, with a range of 1,300 km. In May 1993, that missile, which could have been fitted with a nuclear warhead, was test-fired from North Korea toward Japan and landed harmlessly in the sea. Asian diplomats say Pyongyang is working on extending the No-Dung's range to 2,500 km. This would enable North Korea to strike anywhere in east Asia as well as at US military bases in the Pacific Ocean.

For Israeli officials, perhaps the biggest question concerns North Korea's cooperation with Egypt. Ties between the two countries are at least 20 years old, mostly in the field of missiles. US intelligence sources say they believe North Korea was involved in Egypt's highly sophisticated Condor missile program in the late 1980s and question whether Cairo, despite its decision to end the project, is still secretly working on the missile along with Pyongyang. The Condor program was ended after heavy US pressure on Egypt and its chief partners, Argentina and Germany.

"There is a belief that North Korea has stepped in to replace Egypt's previous partners in the Condor," says a US intelligence



South Korean soldiers monitor the movements of North Korean troops after the death of the North's leader. (Associated Press)

source, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "Together, Egypt and North Korea could be developing a missile that would not be as sophisticated as Condor but far more advanced than anything Pyongyang has today."

NORTH KOREA appeared to have placed its Middle East interest on the back burner during the confrontation with the US over Pyongyang's suspected nuclear-arms program. US intelligence officials say they believe North Korea has or could quickly produce as many as three nuclear weapons. After backtracking several times, the Kim regime pledged to freeze its nuclear program.

With Kim's death, the focus is on his son and probable successor. The younger Kim has been portrayed as brutal, paranoid and unhappy with his father's tentative agreement to negotiate the North Korean nuclear crisis.

But Korean analysts believe Kim Jong-Il, 52, at least initially would require the approval of elements within the regime, particularly that of the formidable North Korean military. South Korean diplomats believe that more than a few key commanders in the North's 1.1 million-man army oppose Kim's succession to power.

The result, South Korean analysts say, is that Kim might spend a lot of time courting the military hard-liners. This might mean defying international demands for inspections of North Korea's nuclear facilities.

In the Middle East, this would mean an intensification of Pyongyang's cooperation with Iran and Syria.

Some Israelis say this scenario could have been prevented. For more than a year, until mid-1993, Foreign Ministry officials were secretly negotiating with North Korea over a halt in arms sales. Al-

though virtually nobody can say whether the Koreans were at all sincere in considering such a move, officials insist they found interest in Israel's proposal to help open the West for Pyongyang in exchange for ending arms shipments to Iran and Syria. North Korea, saying its weapons sales to the region were for purely economic reasons, demanded \$1 billion for the arms halt.

Avi Sison, a Foreign Ministry official involved in the Israeli talks with Pyongyang, recalls that from the start they detected cracks in the Kim Il-Sung regime, between those interested in befriending the West and those bent on confronting it.

"We thought it was an opportunity to exploit this and advance our interests," Sison says. "Those who managed the talks felt that we could resolve the matter [of North Korea's arms sales] positively. Still, the Korean crisis has

forced some Asian nations to take a second look at their defenses against Pyongyang's missiles. Both South Korean and Japanese diplomats have closely followed the development of the joint US-Israel Arrow program. The Japanese are quietly questioning whether Arrow is perhaps a better means of defense than the smaller, more mobile THAAD anti-missile system, which is to be supplied to US army units.

For its part, Israel would welcome the participation of such economic giants as Japan or South Korea in the Arrow program, if only to help defray the costs of what is expected to be a multi-billion-dollar production.

"It's the kind of interest we would seriously consider," says a senior defense source, who declined to have his name published. "So far, there hasn't been any official interest expressed in the Arrow by any other country."

Hugging the stuffing out of koalas

EARTHLY CONCERNS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

THE teddybear-like koala, symbol of Australia, has won the heart of humans.

Koalas once abounded in every part of the continent but today they are a species in danger. No one knows just how many there are, but their numbers are being reduced by a lack of fear of humans and their activities. Yearly, 11,000 slow-moving koalas fall victim to speeding vehicles. Thousands more are killed by possums or illegally caught as pets.

But for all that, the major cause of their decline is loss of habitat. Koalas eat only the leaves of one particular type of eucalyptus, and when it is not available they starve to death. Over the past 200 years more than one third of the areas where these eucalyptus trees abounded have been transformed. Towns were built, roads paved, areas cleared.

A loss of habitat means deadly stress for the gentle koala. When under stress and malnourished it easily falls victim to infections, principally chlamydia, a sexually transmitted bacterium that causes sterility and blindness, among other disastrous conditions. There is also an endemic cancer-causing retrovirus that attacks when resistance is low.

Koalas living in sanctuaries, where food is plentiful and poaching prevented, would seem to be safe. But surprisingly, they were in fact dying at a totally unexpected rate. Intensive research over several years found one of the strangest reasons one could imagine: The koalas were being cuddled to death.

Koalas love to cuddle and fearlessly approach visitors and cling to them. The problem is, rangers say, the koala likes to be the one doing the clinging and cuddling. When one koala cuddles another, the cuddled one remains passive. Being cuddled in return places the cuddler under stress.

In experiments it was found that over-cuddled koalas lost their appetite, ate poorly, moped and had far higher incidence of weight loss and of infection than those who were not cuddled.

"They're just too sweet for their own good," said one sanctuary ranger. "Now we have a training film for visitors before they enter the park explaining that excessive affection may kill the beloved."

When the Interior Ministry must register a consular marriage

LAW REPORT
ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before Deputy-President Justice Aharon Barak and Justices Eliezer Goldberg and Elyahu Mazza, in the matter of Elyan Christina Goldstein and Uri Goldstein, petitioners, versus the Interior Minister and the Director of the Population Register, respondents (H.C.2888/92).

THE first petitioner is a Brazilian national and a temporary resident of Israel; the second petitioner is a national of both countries. They were married in the consular department of the Brazilian Embassy in Israel; at the time, the first petitioner was a non-Jew and the second a Jew.

The consul issued them a marriage certificate after the ceremony, and they later applied for and received an official marriage certificate from the Brazilian Population Registry in Brasilia, based on the consular marriage.

When first approached, the Israel registration officer refused to register the petitioners as married on the ground that, under the Rabbinical Courts Jurisdiction (Marriage and Divorce) Law of 1953, their marriage had to be celebrated "according to the law of the Torah."

It emerged later, however, that the real ground for the refusal was that the consul of a foreign state had no power to celebrate the marriage in Israel of a Jew and non-Jew both of whom were nationals of the foreign state but one of whom was also an Israeli national.

The petitioners then moved the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, to order the registrar to effect the registration sought.

JUSTICE BARAK delivered the judgment of the court. The respondents had relied, he said, on article 67 of the Palestine Order-in-Council of 1922, under which "... a Consul in Palestine may execute such noncontentious measures in relation to the personal status of nationals of his state... as the high commissioner... may prescribe by regulation."

In 1922 the high commissioner promulgated the Personal Status (Consular Powers) Regulations, regulation 4(b) of which empowered a consul to celebrate a marriage "where at least one of the parties is one of the consul's nationals."

The above regulations were amended by the Personal Status (Consular Powers) Regulations (Amendment) Law of 1956 but regulation 4(b) above was not affected.

Moreover, the repeal of article 67 above by the Obsolete Legislation (Repeal) Law of 1984 did not alter the position since section 2 of that law specifically provided that a repeal "shall not be construed as abrogating the validation of a legislative act by a Law which is repealed."

The respondents had submitted that although regulation 4(b) was unaffected by the above laws of 1956 and 1984, it was nevertheless invalid (*ultra vires*); article 67 of the Order-in-Council spoke clearly of a consul's powers in relation to "nationals of his state," and the high commissioner had therefore exceeded his powers in authorizing a consul to celebrate the mar-

riage of someone who was also the national of another state.

The respondents had also argued that the registration officer was entitled to refuse registration where the marriage certificate showed clearly that the consul had exceeded his powers.

The petitioners had submitted that the consul's powers under regulation 4(b) above were entirely consistent with article 67. Moreover, they had contended that even if the consul had exceeded his powers, the registration officer was obliged to register the marriage where official marriage certificates of the consul and the foreign state had been produced.

CITING LEGAL texts and Shalit's case (H.C.58/68-Selected Supreme Court Judgments [English], Volume V "Special Volume," p.35), Justice Barak noted that the validity of regulation 4(b) was a vexed question which had aroused much legal controversy. The dif-

ferences could be resolved only by judicial decision, and the court could now decide the issue if it so wished.

It was preferable, however, to give that ruling in a matter where the question of the validity of the marriage, an issue in the field of family law, was before the court. This was not such a case.

The present case dealt with the discretion of the registration officer to refuse to register a marriage, an issue in the field of administrative law.

This very point was stressed by the court in the case of Funk Schlesinger (H.C. 143/62). The court should confine itself to what was necessary for the decision of the issues before it.

Referring again to Schlesinger's case and other precedents, including that of Reshet Kollelei Ha'Idra Society (H.C. 267/88, The Jerusalem Post of November 8, 1989), Justice Barak reiterated that if evidence was produced to the regis-

tration officer that a marriage was celebrated, he was obliged to register it. He was not empowered to assume the court's function and decide upon its validity.

As the court had said in Schlesinger's case, it must be presumed that the legislature did not intend to impose on a public authority a duty it was not competent to perform.

In the present case there was the additional element that the petitioners had produced not only

the consular certificate but also an official certificate from Brazil.

In conclusion, Justice Barak added that there could be cases where the registration officer would be justified in refusing to register, such as where it was absolutely clear that the consul had exceeded his authority; for example, where neither of the parties was a national of his country.

However, that was certainly not the position in the present instance.

FOR THE above reasons, the petition was allowed, and the registering officer was ordered to register the petitioners as married. The respondents were also ordered to pay the petitioners' costs in the sum of NIS 10,000.

Rutley Palai and Uri Regev appeared for the petitioners, and Uzi Fogelman, senior assistant state attorney, appeared for the respondents.

The judgment was given on June 30, 1994.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1994

Adacom future in jeopardy

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

ADACOM Technologies, the troubled data communications firm, yesterday reported heavy losses for the year's first quarter and said there were grave doubts as to its ability to survive.

The firm reported a net loss of NIS28.6 million compared with a net profit of NIS 1.2m. in the corresponding period last year. Revenues increased 119 percent to NIS 52.97m. compared with NIS 24.21m. in the first quarter of last year.

Total expenses jumped to NIS 80.7m. compared with NIS 22.84m.

Operating losses for the first quarter were NIS 7.35m. compared with a operating profit of NIS 1.75m. during the same period last year.

The company said it faces a liquidity crisis with a working capital deficit of NIS 91.87m. On March 31, the company had a negative shareholders equity of NIS 11.88m.

The firm said its lead bankers are preventing it from paying most of its suppliers. Adacom also stated it is under pressure from minority shareholders in some of its subsidiaries.

Bank Hapoalim and Bank Leumi, Adacom's two major creditors, yesterday asked Tel Aviv District Court to appoint accountant Alon Cohen as the company's operating receiver. Judge Eliyahu Winograd will rule on the issue at a hearing later this week.

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Exports spur economic growth

JOSE ROSENFELD

EXPORTS fueled the economy's expansion during the second quarter of the year, as local sales and construction were flat, according to the Bank of Israel's quarterly company survey released yesterday.

Based on company reports, export-led growth is expected to continue during the third quarter as local sales are to remain static. Industrial firms reported an increase in production and sales compared with the previous quarter despite encountering a typical second-quarter slowdown.

Since the last quarter of 1993, exports have contributed substantially to sales. About half of the firms surveyed reported a rise in exports and expected the trend to continue in the third quarter. The survey shows that a greater proportion of large firms reported increases in sales and exports.

Harish: Export growth is threatened

JOSE ROSENFELD

HIGH interest rates, a bearish stock market, inflation and rising wages could hurt exports in three to four months, Industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish warned yesterday.

Harish said the situation is not yet problematic, but the government will have to be careful to choose the right policy to ensure that conditions which have enabled exports to grow continue.

Harish fears that high interest rates and a depressed stock market will make it harder on industry to raise money, while inflation and higher wages will erode business profitability.

Harish disagreed with Manufacturers Association President Dan Propper's claim that the country's burgeoning trade deficit was a threat to the economy. According to Harish, a good portion of imports consist of investment and production inputs which build industry's productive capacity.

However, he agreed the trade deficit with Europe was "unhealthy" since consumer goods make up a significant portion of imports and access to Israeli exports is limited. Harish said he expected the situation to be rectified following the conclusion of negotiations to update the country's free trade agreement with the European Union.

Despite Propper's call to slow down the process of exposing local market to exports, Harish said he would recommend the government not deviate from its program.

Although many countries want to sign free trade pacts with Israel, the government is not signing them now in order to give local industry enough time to adjust.

In contrast to the surge in exports, local sales were characterized by growing inventories in the past two quarters.

Industrial productivity rose based on higher machinery and equipment utilization rates, while the number of workers remained unchanged. About 9 percent of industrial firms reported the unavailability of workers as the main obstacle to activity expansion.

The slowdown in construction-related industries continued as production in mining, quarrying, building materials and wood dropped. By contrast, food and beverages, textiles, clothing and leather production rose. Firms in the metal, machinery, chemical, plastic and rubber, electronics, electricity and transportation equipment sectors reported a significant increase in exports.

Trade deficit drops by a third

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE trade deficit fell by more than a third last month to \$609 million, as exports increased a marginal 1.8 percent and imports dropped 14%, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday.

Exports inched up to \$1.3 billion from \$1.277b. In May, imports fell to \$1.909b. from \$2.232b.

During the first half of the year, the trade gap shot up 27% to \$4.27b. compared with the same period last year. Exports were 8% higher and imports increased by 16% compared with the first half of 1993.

Seasonally adjusted figures for May and June show that exports, excluding diamonds, rose 5% compared with the previous two months, and imports, excluding ships, airplanes, diamonds and fuel, were flat during the same period.

Production inputs imports rose 2%. There were marked increases of 6-10% in imports of cloth, thread, metal, iron and raw material for paper production. Imports of chemicals, wood, rubber and plastic and components for the machinery and electronics industry rose a moderate 2% to 3%. By contrast, raw foodstuff imports fell 7%, raw agricultural materials fell 6% and precious metals fell 8%.

Investment goods imports, such as machinery, equipment and vehicles, averaged \$340m. a month in the past two months, a drop of 3% from the preceding two months. Machinery and equipment imports shot up by 18% during the first half of the year compared with the same period last year.

Consumer imports, which totaled \$255m. a month, remained flat. Only car imports increased.

Food and beverage exports rose a moderate 4%, while machinery and electronics exports were flat. By contrast, optics, precision machines and jewelry exports dropped 5%.

Diamond exports averaged \$283m. a month in May and June, a 4% decrease from the previous two months. Agricultural exports went up 7% to \$510m. from \$476m. in the last harvesting season.

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Consumer imports, which totaled \$255m. a month, remained flat. Only car imports increased.

Over 40% of construction firms reported the lack of available workers as their major obstacle. Hotels reported no change in activity, although the percentage of hotels reporting a drop in activity was larger than those reporting increases. Hotel stays dropped for both foreign and local tourists. The industry does not expect an increase in third-quarter activity based on the significant drop in reservations for that period.

Ground and sea transportation activity expanded, while air transportation activity and telecommunications activity were relatively flat.

The central bank's research arm compiles the quarterly company survey of 650 firms relating to actual developments during the past quarter, including expectations for the next quarter.

The volume of building starts was unchanged while the completion rate fell. Production costs rose in dollar terms due to existing demand.

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Over 40% of construction firms reported the lack of available workers as their major obstacle. Hotels reported no change in activity, although the percentage of hotels reporting a drop in activity was larger than those reporting increases. Hotel stays dropped for both foreign and local tourists. The industry does not expect an increase in third-quarter activity based on the significant drop in reservations for that period.

Ground and sea transportation activity expanded, while air transportation activity and telecommunications activity were relatively flat.

The central bank's research arm compiles the quarterly company survey of 650 firms relating to actual developments during the past quarter, including expectations for the next quarter.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Nexus reports loss: BVR's subsidiary Nexus has reported a \$944,000 net loss for the first quarter of 1994 compared with a net loss of \$208,000 in the same period last year.

The firm recorded a \$920,000 operating loss, partly due to the development of the NexNet wireless communications network.

The company reported a 37 percent drop in revenues, to \$167,000, from \$267,000, but said it has a backlog of orders of over \$1 million. Nexus expects to become fully profitable by 1996.

'Give local building stone preference over imports': Israeli building stone should be given preference over Egyptian imports to the autonomous areas, Chairman of the Quarry Manufacturers Union Dan Goren said.

In a letter to Finance Minister Avraham Shohat and Industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish, Goren said that stone imported from El-Arish to Gaza will harm the quarry industry located in the South.

He quoted a survey conducted by the Manufacturers Association which forecasts a 12% reduction in industrial turnover if imports are allowed.

Building stone does not appear on the peace accord's list of materials subject to special tax status or limitations but are subject to the general import policy.

Chambers of commerce to request tax exemptions: The Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce will ask the Knesset finance committee today to grant tax exemptions on commercial imports of electronic goods valued up to \$200.

The request comes following the finance committee's decision to allow personal imports of up to \$200 worth of small electrical goods.

Investment center approves 24 projects: The Ministry of Industry and Trade's Investment Center yesterday approved 24 investment projects totaling \$64m. It approved a \$19m. expansion of Tadiran's consumer products plant in Afula, which is expected to add 180 new jobs. The center also approved an additional \$9.1m. for expanding the Jerusalem International Convention Center. A \$5.5m. investment was approved for the establishment of a plant in Dimona that will produce radioactive antibodies used in the detection of cancerous growths.

The Israel Trade and Convention Center in Tel Aviv has signed an agreement of cooperation with its Düsseldorf, Germany counterpart. The company is negotiating similar agreements with convention centers in Milan, Italy and Oporto, Portugal.

Harish defends adviser appointment in court

EVELYN GORDON

THE appointment of Shmuel Frenkel, head of the Epsilon investment consulting company, as an adviser to Industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish is meant to help foster cooperation between government and business, and thereby help the economy, Harish told the High Court of Justice yesterday.

Harish was responding to a petition by Haifa lawyer Avi Goldhammer, which demanded that the minister fire Frenkel because the appointment - according to both the Civil Service Commission's committee on preventing conflicts of interest and State Comptroller Miriam Ben-Porat - constitutes a conflict of interest.

Tender published for 25-floor hotel near Diamond Exchange

REAL ESTATE ROUNDUP
GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THE Ramat Gan municipality has published a tender for the construction of a hotel near the Diamond Exchange.

The hotel will be situated on a three-dunam plot previously occupied by the Gali-Gil swimming pool. The 25-floor hotel will contain 350 rooms.

The winning bidder will have an option to convert up to 10 percent of the rooms into hotel apartments.

In addition to the 12,000 sq.m. hotel, the development is to include entertainment and conference halls covering 4,000 sq.m., shops covering 500 sq.m. and parking space covering 16,000 sq.m.

The municipality plans to announce the winning bidder by the end of the year. Construction is scheduled to start at the beginning of 1995 and will take about four years.

King David Tower apartment owners began to move into the luxury Tel Aviv apartment hotel this week. The tower is located next to Tel Aviv's Dan Hotel, and residents can enjoy the facilities and services of the hotel including housekeeping, maintenance and room service.

The tower includes indoor and outdoor swimming pools, restaurants and a health club.

The 20-floor tower contains 60 luxury apartments, of which 45 have been sold, mostly to

foreign residents. Some penthouses ranging from \$1.6 million to \$1.8m. have already been sold, while a number of two- and four-room apartments are for sale for between \$6,000 to \$9,000 per sq.m.

The tower is a partnership between Dan Hotels and two groups of South African investors. Occupancy of the Opera Tower building also started this week. The tower is located on Tel Aviv's seaford promenade. Al-Rov, the project's developers, announced the sale of 70% of the luxury apartments. The company is selling two- and three-room apartments for \$400,000 to \$800,000.

Businessmen prefer to purchase, rather than rent, offices, Haim Kaufman, chairman of Makkani, the association of real estate agents, said. Kaufman attributed their preference to the high yield on offices and the fall in the stock exchange since the start of the year.

Moshkovitz Y. Construction will construct Neofek's Givat Prahim development for Dandor Investment. The 13-floor apartment block will contain 35 residential units including

duplex apartments and penthouses.

Industrial Buildings in partnership with Clal Investments and Real Estate have started construction of a large industrial center close to the Kanot Junction, which connects roads to Gedera, Ashdod and Beersheba.

The 60,000 sq.m. center will be constructed in two stages. The first stage involves two buildings on a 36,000 sq.m. area.

Mario Laznik has started construction of the Gambit building in Yokneam's Technology Park. The four-floor, 3,500 sq.m. building is being built for Gambit Technologies, and will house the firm's offices and a number of its divisions.

Housing and Development announced it is offering a Tadiran Manhattan air-conditioner, valued at about NIS 7,000, to those who buy an apartment, among 12 selected residential developments throughout the country, during July.

Africa Israel sold 2,100 sq.m. of space in the Migdal Ha'emek Science Park last week to South African investors for \$2.5m.

The first stage involved construction of a three-floor building on an area of 2,500 sq.m. Africa Israel has rented out 1,700 sq.m. to Vishay Israel for \$6 per sq.m. and an additional area of 800 sq.m. to E.V.R.

'US economy slowing, but stronger than '93'

WASHINGTON (AP) - Many top economic forecasters see the US economy slowing during the remainder of the year, although they expect stronger growth this year than during 1993, according to a survey released yesterday.

A poll of 51 analysts by the newsletter Blue Chip Economic Indicators produced consensus forecasts of a 3.5 percent annual rate of growth in the quarter just ended, 3% in the third and 2.8% in the fourth.

The economy, as measured by the government's gross domestic product, grew at a 3.4% rate from January through March. That was far off the torrid 7 percent pace of the final three months of 1993, the best in nearly 10 years.

Although they indicate the expansion is slowing, the GDP report and the Blue Chip forecast, if realized, suggest the economy will grow at a 3.7% year-over-year pace in 1994.

The GDP, which measures the total output of goods and services within the United States, grew 3% last year.

The 3.3% second-quarter growth rate was down 0.2 percentage point from the newsletter's June survey.

"Much of the downward revision in the second-quarter estimate results from the assumption that the pace of personal consumption slowed quite a bit from its first-quarter pace," wrote Robert J. Eggert Sr., an economist who conducts the monthly polls and edits the Sedona, Ariz., newsletter.

Consumer spending accounts for about two-thirds of the nation's economic activity.

Other recent economic indicators suggesting slower growth include the closely watched survey of purchasing managers in June and falling retail sales in May. Also, the index of leading economic indicators failed to advance in May.

However, there also are signs the economy remains healthy. The government reported Friday that 379,000 jobs were created in June, when the unemployment rate was 6% for a second straight month, down from 6.9% just a year earlier.

Federal Reserve policy makers have engineered four increases in short-term interest rates since February in an attempt to brake economic growth before it begins to drive up inflation.

Many analysts believe the central bank will nudge rates up another .25-to-.5 percentage point, from the current 4.25%, before the end of the year.

The Blue Chip forecasters project the economy will slow further in 1995, although it still will expand at a 2.8% rate.

Inflation, as measured by the government's Consumer Price Index, is expected to remain at 2.7% in 1994, unchanged from 1993. However, the consensus foresees it climbing to 3.3% in 1995.

The Blue Chip forecasters represent banks, businesses, forecasting services, universities and Wall Street firms.

Lack of G7 unity leaves dollar in danger

LONDON (Reuters) - The dollar will continue to skim the treetsops and is in danger of crashing with comments from G7 giving the impression that the authorities are not united on the currency front, financial analysts said yesterday.

"The dollar is going to continue to be in trouble on the back of this," said David Brown, economist at Tokai Bank.

"It's a case of all words and no action and they are not even strong words," he added.

Analysts said it was always difficult to see what a weekend summit could achieve in terms of supporting the dollar, which has hit record post-war lows against the yen and is currently at an 18-month low against the mark.

Unless a secret pact was cobbed together, the market will test the central banks' resolve again this week, analysts said.

The last bout of visible concerted intervention was on Friday June 24, when the central banks tossed the dollar a two- to three-billion dollar lifeline, but it was a dismal failure.

The banks were right to hit the market when trading was thin on a Friday afternoon, but unfortunately for them everyone had squared dollar positions ahead of the weekend.

Within 30 minutes the dollar was lower than before the

central banks intervened.

The main problem is that any central bank action is dwarfed by the trillion-dollar-a-day foreign exchange market, but perhaps more seriously the market believes G7 are not united.

US Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said the US wanted a stronger dollar and that G7 would act on currencies when appropriate, while Japan's Deputy Prime Minister Yohsei Kono said a further dollar decline was neither desirable nor justifiable.

But a Bonn official at the summit said the dollar/yen fall was a matter for the US and Japan and was relaxed about the level of dollar/mark. "Dollar/mark is relatively stable," he said. "I warn against over-dramatizing the situation."

"If you scrape away at the superficial veneer what you are looking at is a divided G7," Tokai's Brown said. "It seems like the Germans are not interested in coordinated intervention."

"Unless G7 can come up with \$5 billion-plus on intervention over the next few days, the dollar is on a hiding to nothing. Given the mood the Germans are in that looks unlikely."

Unless G7 can present a united front and not simply act for domestic reasons, the market believes it has got them on the run.

Two-Sided, Maof show moderate gains

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

ANDRE LUMBROSO



THE intensity of recent rises abated slightly yesterday, as the Two-Sided Index rose by 1 percent, the Maof stabilized and the Karam rose by 3%. Turnover was NIS 155 million.

The market opened in a buoyant mood, and prices started rising early. By early afternoon, the Two-Sided posted a 2.64% rise. Sellers then became the dominant force, and prices declined slowly throughout the rest of the day.

The Karam market shows clearly the influence of the buying mood: since it is not possible to reverse a trend in the trading system, and orders in the balancing stage of trading can be given only against the trend, there was no room for a change in mood, and prices rose by 3%.

Portfolio managers and speculators were again dominant as evidenced by the difference between rises on the Two-Sided and the Maof. The 25 leading securities are too widely traded to be the object of manipulations or to post sharp rises. Therefore, they do not interest the group of investors who prefer smaller securities - those of the Two-Sided which are not part of the Maof.

Buyer interest was concentrated on the more speculative issues or

those which benefited from the personal attention of portfolio managers on the Two-Sided; Yaad was up 7.3%. Clal Computers rose 8.5%. Piron was up 6.8%. Mashov rose 10.1% and Formula was up 7.5%.

There were declines on the Maof market including Discount Investments down 1.5%, IDB Development down 1.8%, Elron down 2% and Koor down 0.2%.

Isramco announced that results of recent drilling from Yaffo 1 justifies a feasibility study for full-scale exploitation. This sent the oil exploration market into a whirl: Isramco rose by 8.9%. Joel was up 9.3%. Passport was up 5.1%. Abjack rose 9.8% and Hannal rose 10.1%.

Adacom finally published its financial reports for the first quarter of 1994 (see story, Page 8). The results' immediate effect will be the probable return of the share to orderly trading on the Two-Sided market.

The general feeling is the market remains unbalanced and it has not found a new equilibrium. Turnovers remain low, there is no sign that new investors are entering the market and the mutual and provident funds are essentially on the sidelines.

TWA faces difficult stretch

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Time is running short for troubled Trans World Airlines Inc., which must overcome huge financial difficulties now if it expects to survive the winter, industry analysts said last week.

TWA's new management team faces myriad problems, among them a rumored cash shortage, unprofitable routes and lack of valuable assets, they said.

"They're going to move into the fall and the winter on a wing and a prayer," said one industry expert, who did not want to be identified.

The airline lost a key player last Tuesday with the resignation of Vice Chairman Robin Wilson, one of several top executives who have left the company following its emergence from Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection last year.

The task of solving the airline's problems now falls to Chief Executive Officer Donald Craib, a businessman without any airline industry experience, and President Jeffrey Erickson, the former head of start-up carrier Reno Air.

Industry experts are concerned with the airline's cash situation

and future revenue prospects as domestic competition and European results are unimpressive.

"They're going to need upward of \$100 million to take them through the winter," the expert said.

Airlines typically lose money in the winter due to slow travel trends and inclement weather that disrupts operations.

The current cash situation is uncertain, but experts speculate TWA has less than the \$160 million in cash it reported at the end of 1993.

The airline has set a goal to cut \$100 million in costs, but several industry members are skeptical that could be achieved without a substantial loss of revenue.

TWA officials were unavailable for comment.

St. Louis-based TWA serves 68 US cities and 13 foreign countries. The carrier has more than 25,000 employees and in 1993 had revenues of more than \$3.1 billion.

Standard & Poor's Corp. last week downgraded its rating on TWA's \$271 million senior secured debt and revised its rating

outlook to "negative" from "developing" based on unexpectedly weak revenue generation.

TWA last month sent out several hundred lay-off notices to employees and said it would reduce meal service on its shortest flights.

Industry members have speculated TWA may be forced to sell some of its prized international routes in an attempt to boost its cash position.

"Some of the European routes will have to go," said First Boston analyst Paul Karos, adding the market between Europe and New York's Kennedy Airport is saturated.

TWA has continually cut fares in an effort to boost traffic even as other major carriers report solid bookings.

The carrier emerged from bankruptcy last year after its employees gave up more than \$600 million in wages and benefits in exchange for 45 percent of the reorganized airline's stock. Creditors own the remaining 55 percent.

TWA stock was 25 cents higher in afternoon trading at \$2.3125 on the American Stock Exchange.

Macy's seeks to stay independent

NEW YORK (Reuters) - R.H. Macy & Co. Inc. said Friday it will struggle to remain independent even though it has lost the key support of creditors in its battle to resist a merger with Federated Department Stores Inc.

Macy is in bankruptcy and must come up with a plan to satisfy its debts, but it has been seeking a resolution that would also allow it to remain independent.

The company, which held a board meeting Friday, said its directors decided not to vote on a proposal to merge with Federated. Instead, it gave its rival about three weeks to answer the proposed deal.

If Cincinnati-based Federated fails to answer those questions, Macy said it will file a plan for reorganizing as an independent retailer in bankruptcy court August 1. Macy filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in 1992.

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TEL AVIV STOCKS

Multi-sided trading	Name	Price	Change	Volume	Two-sided trading	Name	Price	Change	Volume
Commercial	Angel	1471.0	0.0	0.0	AFTERNOON	Name	Price	Change <td data-kind="parent" data-rs="2">% Volume</td>	% Volume
Banking	Anglo	89.0	0.0	0.0	MORNING	Name	Price	Change <td data-kind="parent" data-rs="2">% Volume</td>	% Volume
Bank Leumi	Anglo	89.0	0.0	0.0		Name	Price	Change <td data-kind="parent" data-rs="2">% Volume</td>	% Volume
Bank Hapoalim	Anglo	89.0	0.0	0.0		Name	Price	Change <td data-kind="parent" data-rs="2">% Volume</td>	% Volume
Bank Mizrahi	Anglo	89.0	0.0	0.0		Name	Price	Change <td data-kind="parent" data-rs="2">% Volume</td>	% Volume
Bank Discount	Anglo	89.0	0.0	0.0		Name	Price	Change <td data-kind="parent" data-rs="2">% Volume</td>	% Volume
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Bank Hapoalim	Anglo	89.0	0.0	0					

Army denies sending troops to North

ALON PINKAS

THE army yesterday denied that reinforcements were sent to the northern border or to the security zone in south Lebanon, saying its military presence there is sufficient to carry out existing policies.

An army source said last night that reports originating from Lebanon — saying reinforcements of tanks, artillery and armored personnel carriers were sent to south Lebanon — were unfounded.

"The IDF currently has a sizeable enough force in Lebanon and near the border to carry out existing policy, which is to maintain the defense of the security zone and respond when attacked, and there is also the South Lebanese Army," said a senior army source in Tel Aviv yesterday. The source added that any change in the policy that may require augmenting the force would be an operational issue that the army will not comment on.

The senior officer reiterated the prevailing notion in the army that recent events in Lebanon indicate more daring on behalf of Hizbullah, but that the IDF's casualties were ultimately a result of bad luck rather than lack of preparedness or alertness.

Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin met with senior General Staff and Northern Command officers at the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv on Friday. The commander of the Northern Command, Major-General Yitzhak Mordechai, held a briefing yesterday in which recent events in the Reihan area were discussed and lessons were drawn.

'Not guilty' plea expected in wiretap case

RAINE MARCUS

YA'ACOV TSUR and Rafi Friedman, the two private investigators accused of tapping phones of senior employees of *Yediot Aharanot* and *Ma'ariv*, are expected to appear in Tel Aviv Magistrates Court this morning for a plea hearing.

Both are expected to plead not guilty to charges of tapping private and mobile phones. The District Attorney's Office has been preparing an additional indictment for some time, which apparently is not yet finished, and is therefore expected to request a further adjournment today.

The prosecution asked for a postponement a month ago to prepare additional charges, and Judge Zecharia Caspi will probably request an explanation for such irregular proceedings.

The two defendants, partners of the Agam Investigation Agency, were originally arrested after the director of the *Yediot*-owned *Le'isha* magazine, Miriam Nofech-Mozes, reported that her phone was being tapped. The arrest of Benny Hayoun, Agam's driver, who was caught replacing cassettes used to tap Nofech-Mozes' phone, led to the arrests of Friedman and Tsur.

At their Tel Aviv offices, detectives found a machine, manufactured by ECI and intended only for export to security services abroad, allegedly used to tap mobile phones of businessmen, politicians, media employees and other private detectives. It is still debatable whether listening to mobile phone conversations is a criminal offense, since there has been no Supreme Court rulings on the subject.



Philadelphia Youth Orchestra president David Segal (in suit, at right) and members of the orchestra at a ceremony yesterday in which former Jerusalem mayor Teddy Kollek presented a miniature replica of the Tower of David to Segal to welcome the orchestra to the city. The 101 young musicians are to play in the capital tonight as part of its series of concerts here this week. Proceeds from the concerts will aid the Jerusalem Post Toy Fund and UNICEF. (Isaac Hane)

Budget surplus may lead to early tax cut

Take-home pay would rise between NIS 50 to NIS 250 a month.

JOSE ROSENFELD

TALK of tax cuts and financial rescue plans for various sectors in crisis dominated yesterday's first cabinet session on the 1995 budget, as the economy's good performance in the past year and a half has left the Treasury with a surplus of cash.

Finance Minister Avraham Shohat said that lowering taxes further, beyond the tax cuts already scheduled, would be a priority for next year. Shohat is already considering whether to implement next month the second half of the tax reform on individual income taxes, which was originally set to be introduced next January.

Under the reform, the 35% tax bracket will be eliminated and the remaining brackets broadened, enabling people to earn more before they are pushed into a higher bracket. This will lower taxes for those earning between NIS 4,000 and NIS 12,000 a month. The Treasury estimates the reform will cut taxes by NIS 700 million a year and increase individuals' take-home pay between NIS 50 to NIS 250 a month.

Senior Treasury officials have recommended implementing the reform early, since the tax savings from the first stage of the reform, implemented at the beginning of the year, will be eliminated by the health insurance tax that will be deducted beginning in October, when the National Health Insurance Law is to go into effect.

Shohat said he will decide in a few weeks whether to move up the second stage of the tax reform. He added that he is considering presenting an additional budget request to fund the redeployment by the army and police in response to the agreement with the Palestinians, as well as other, unexpected expenses.

Treasury officials expect that tax receipts will exceed original projections by NIS 2 billion. As a result, Shohat noted, the additional budget request would not increase the deficit.

Asked how he could both cut taxes and increase expenditures, Shohat responded that the cost of the second stage of the tax reform would only

cost NIS 300m. for half a year. Although Shohat did not specify which additional tax cuts would be proposed next year, beyond the scheduled reduction in company taxes from 38% of income to 37%, officials have been talking about cuts in the purchase taxes on major appliances.

Unlike last year, when many ministers called for a larger budget deficit to finance more social welfare spending, Shohat reported that everyone was behind a smaller deficit, lower taxes and more structural economic reforms.

Bank of Israel Governor Jacob Frenkel backed the Treasury's positive economic assessment, although he warned the government that the generous wage hikes, which will amount to a real cumulative increase of 15% in three years, could spoil the picture by eroding the business sector's profitability.

Frenkel also expressed his strong support for tax cuts and for further

reducing the budget deficit by reducing government expenditures.

Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban praised the government's achievements in the past two years, but warned that the budget would be a failure if it fails to define clearly its social goals in the areas of education, the reduction of poverty, housing, care for the aged — including pension reform — and immigrant absorption.

Tzaban defended the wage hike for public-sector employees, saying that in the 1980s their wages eroded unreasonably. As a result, there was a build-up of pressure to adjust their wages, which, even after rising 8% in real terms over the past 4 years, are still very low.

Shohat also defended the wage hikes, saying that a significant portion of the increase was attributable to the raise given the teachers, who make up a quarter of all public sector employees. He warned, however, that the government needs to be vigilant that the already agreed-upon framework of existing wage contracts not be broken.

Officials meet on rescue of Clalit

JUDY SIEGEL and JOSE ROSENFELD

THE first meeting on drawing up a recovery plan to keep Kupat Holim Clalit going through the end of this year was held last night at the Finance Ministry. Officials from the Histadrut, Clalit and the Health and Finance ministries presented their views.

David Brodet, the Treasury's budget chief, said that comparisons were made between expenses and income. "Achieving recovery will be a great effort by all sides. In the coming meetings this week, we will divide up the burden among all parties," he said. The various sides hope to reach agreement on the plan within 10 days.

Health Ministry officials had proposed that Clalit sell its hospitals to the government in lieu of its debts, but Finance Minister Avraham Shohat — following the cabinet meeting yesterday — dismissed this proposal as not being serious.

"I can only say one thing. The assumption that the government will take property in return for money under existing conditions, and in this manner finance Kupat Holim's debts to the banks and its suppliers, is a mistaken assumption," said Shohat.

"The issue [of a government takeover of Kupat Holim hospitals] will be under discussion, but any arrangement will have to provide greater management efficiency over the medical system," he added.

"I recommended to Histadrut Secretary-General Haim Ramon that a committee should review all the different proposals. However, the simple trade-off between our taking over the hospitals in return for cash to pay Kupat Holim's debt, is not a serious proposal in my opinion," concluded Shohat.

Jewish Agency, WZO to spend \$40m. in capital

Jerusalem Post Staff

THE Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization are spending some \$40 million in Jerusalem this year on a variety of projects and activities, acting agency chairman Yehiel Leket said yesterday, during a tour of the capital with Mayor Ehud Olmert.

Leket said the agency and the WZO want to make Jerusalem the center of Jewish-Zionist education for the Diaspora. He said around 14,000 young people visit or live in the capital each year, under study programs that receive WZO funding.

During talks with Olmert yesterday, it was decided to set up a steering committee, headed by agency director-general Moshe Nativ and Jerusalem city manager Ilan Cohen, to draw up a multi-year plan under which the WZO would help educational and community projects.

In one of the projects, the agency would be responsible for raising funds and encouraging participation by Diaspora Jewry in celebrations marking Jerusalem's 3,000th anniversary in 1996.

He added that as part of the "Partnership 2000" project, in which communities abroad help develop and fund projects in Israel, the UJA/Federation of New York had "adopted" Jerusalem.

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State justifies discounts for Clalit

EVELYN GORDON

THE government is justified in giving Kupat Holim Clalit a purchasing discount it does not give to other health funds, because of Clalit's desperate financial straits and the need to ensure that its members continue receiving proper health care, the state told the High Court of Justice yesterday.

It was responding to a petition by the Maccabi and Meuhedet health funds, which charged that the 4% purchasing discount given Clalit by government hospitals unfairly discriminates against them.

The petition also charged that the other funds wind up paying for the discount, because hospitals must show a balanced budget and raise rates for everyone to make up the money they don't receive from Clalit.

In an affidavit presented to the court yesterday, Health Ministry Director-General Mordechai Shani said that both claims are untrue. Discrimination is only unjust if equal parties are treated unequally, he argued — and there could be no comparison between Clalit, which insures some 66% of the population, and the much smaller Maccabi and Meuhedet.

Furthermore, he noted, a very large portion of Clalit's insurants are either elderly, and therefore need more treatment, or poor, and therefore contribute lower fees. This is not true of the two petitioners.

Shani also said that it is an accepted economic practice to give discounts to large customers. Since Clalit buys some NIS 1.2 billion worth of services from government hospitals each year, compared to NIS 253 million for Maccabi and Meuhedet combined, there is no discrimination in giving the discount only to Clalit, he said. Private hospitals, such as Hadassah and Shaare Zedek, also give discounts to Clalit, for the same reason, he added.

Finally, Clalit's financial distress puts it in need of government aid, which the other funds do not need, Shani said.

"If the petitioners develop [financial] troubles that don't enable them to provide their insurants with vital services... they can also apply for assistance from the state," he wrote.

As for the claim that the discount raises hospital fees for other funds, Shani said this is simply untrue. The price of a day's hospitalization is set according to the cost of inputs, and has nothing to do with the hospital's total income, he said.

Ramon ponders closing 'Davar,' meets workers and management

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

HISTADRUT Secretary-General Haim Ramon is considering closing down the Histadrut daily newspaper, *Davar*.

Ramon held meetings yesterday with both the paper's workers' representatives and its management, and agreed to look over recovery programs to reduce *Davar's* expenses and losses. However, people who attended both meetings emerged with the distinct impression that Ramon's real intention is to shut down the paper or sell it, and that his consent to consider recovery plans is just a cover for these intentions.

Ramon stated on a number of occasions before the Histadrut elections that he had no use for *Davar* — whose journalists he accused of distorting the news — and that he would give it a chance to shape up or he would close it down once elected Histadrut secretary-general.

Ramon told *Davar's* management and editors that he was going to cut budget drastically because the Histadrut could not afford to subsidize it to such an extent.

"We welcomed the approach to increase efficiency, because we have been trying to rehabilitate the paper for years, but the former publisher was not determined enough to carry it through," *Davar* Editor-in-Chief Dr. Yoram Peri said. "Ramon told us to present our recovery plans quickly."

Davar sources said yesterday that it was no secret that Ramon was not crazy about the paper. "But we had hoped that now with Mapam in the new Histadrut leadership there would be more social sensitivity, both for the workers who risk losing their livelihood and for pluralism of the press," one source said.

Police break purse-snatching ring operating in Jerusalem

BILL HUTMAN

TOURISTS in Jerusalem can breathe a sigh of relief, after police yesterday announced the arrest of a gang responsible for stealing tens of thousands of shekels from visitors' handbags.

In several cases, the youths in the ring stabbed tourists who tried to resist.

Four of the gang members — all Arab teenagers from eastern Jerusalem — are being held. Police said additional arrests are expected.

Police described the expertise the youths developed over the months. They would work in pairs, normally

in the Old City; one of the youths cutting the handbag away from the tourist and then passing it to his accomplice, who would flee with the goods.

The youths also targeted the pedestrian overpass at the Cinematheque, opposite the Old City. One youth would use a knife to cut away the handbag and then throw it to his partner standing under the bridge.

Two of the youths were detained late last month, after police received a tip about their activity.

The case was not cracked, however, until a third gang member was arrested and confessed.

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Teddy Kollek (*Davar*, August 21, 1992)

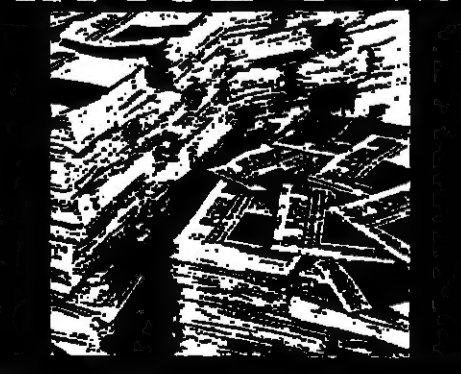
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